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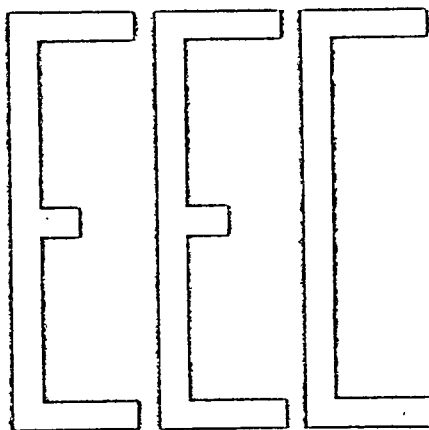
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of the European Economic Community

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

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Political statements on the future of the Community

The crisis provoked in January by the interruption of the negotiations with the United Kingdom was very keenly felt in the European Parliament, which at its March session endeavoured — as it had done in February — to devise ways and means of resuming the work of building the Community. Members found food for thought in the background statement which M. Hallstein, speaking for the Commission, made on 27 March.

The concern of the Parliament and of the Commission was echoed in the Council, which held a political debate on the Community at its symbolic hundredth meeting on 1 and 2 April 1963. M. Eugene Schaus, President in office of the Council, summed up the very positive results of this discussion in a Press Conference. The important statements made by M. Hallstein and M. Schaus are given below.

Speech before the Parliament by M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission

In his introductory remarks the President of the Commission recalled the main lines of his verbal statement of 5 February and said that the positions of those directly and indirectly concerned in the negotiations could now be seen more clearly; the Commission could therefore be much more explicit than at the previous session of the Parliament in describing the outlook before the Community.

[...]

“ I shall begin with the Community's external relations, and I beg your indulgence if whatever I say should impinge on the debate on the excellent report submitted by M. Blaisse on behalf of the Foreign Trade Committee of this House.

“ First, Britain. We do not know when the negotiations will be resumed. So there is surely no objection to our probing the possibility of intermediate solutions and trying to work them out as far as they are feasible. But quick results are hardly to be expected. This is particularly true of the association formula, as far as it has any specific content. Public opinion in Britain itself is reserved. The Americans have never thought much of the idea of a free trade area, which to them means trade discrimination without compensating political advantages, and they are sceptical about a partial customs union. In the Community, too, there is some hesitation about a customs union which excludes agriculture. Furthermore, each of these types of association would require lengthy negotiations. There remain procedural expedients of the type used in the association between Great Britain and the European Coal and Steel Community. It is also possible, without making formal arrangements, at least to intensify diplomatic contacts as part of the slowly evolving common commercial policy, particularly the contacts between the Community itself and the United Kingdom. This would at least keep the ball rolling and do something towards preparing future action. On the psychological

plane we obviously all want to prevent any estrangement between Great Britain and ourselves, and on the material side to avoid any unnecessary increase in the gap which separates us economically, without of course going as far as conceding any right of veto. This calls for continuous mutual effort, which in turn is only possible if there is permanent contact.

[...]

" So we must now examine, precisely and with reference to specific problems, but much benefit can be drawn from all the experience we have gained. In doing so we shall have to take into account both the fact that many problems change their character when we take them out of the context of the British negotiations, as we are now doing, and also the fact that the scale of the problems changes with the change of context. For it may well be asked whether the solutions that must now be sought can be limited to Commonwealth countries. All this is an important part of commercial policy, of a modern and dynamic commercial policy that can no longer be defined as narrowly and conservatively as before. Just as the *laissez-faire* of the nineteenth century evolved into the complex forms of modern economic and social policy, our classical trade policy is now turning into a comprehensive system regulating the activity of a civilized and free world conscious of its interdependence.

" Basically the position is much the same with regard to our European neighbours. The result of the suspension of the United Kingdom negotiations was to put an end for the time being to the discussions with these countries too.

" Does this raise an immediate problem in the light of the continued progress being made by our customs union? No general answer can be given to this question. It depends on the individual situation, on the geographical conditions, on the competitiveness of these European neighbours, it depends which are the main economic sectors concerned and how far they depend in their foreign trade on the EEC. We should not — and the Blaise Report hints at this problem — rule out the possibility that in a given case, should really serious economic reasons make it necessary, use should be made of special methods and solutions which might be quite unorthodox and should consequently not be looked upon as a precedent.

" Only one thing can be said in general: the problems of our European neighbours, like those of Great Britain, must for the present be looked on in a wider setting which includes the United States and other industrialized countries such as Canada and Japan. In this setting the general trend is towards increased tariff liberalization. But this is just the policy which is most likely to ease the commercial difficulties separating us from our European friends, to take the sting out of them and possibly to bring a lasting solution nearer, even if it cannot be a substitute for such a solution.

" There is therefore nothing artificial or far-fetched in this line of thought when it is carried logically through to the next major round of tariff negotiations, the Kennedy Round on the basis of the Trade Expansion Act. For the Community these negotiations will fulfil three purposes.

" They will provide a means of taking the sting out of a number of specific problems and of providing at least a partial solution to them; at present these

problems cannot, owing to the suspension of the negotiations on United Kingdom membership, be solved in any other manner.

“ They will be an essential factor in building a bipartite Atlantic partnership which is only waiting for European integration, for the closest economic interdependence, in order to gain the stability which alone can assure the safety of the free world. Its importance points to something far beyond the economic sphere: for it is becoming steadily clearer to all and sundry that the second element in the Atlantic relationship, that of a joint defence, is most closely bound up with the economic element; politically the two elements are merely the obverse and reverse of the same medal.

“ The third purpose which this round of tariff negotiations will serve for the Community is that it will be an exceptionally important factor in the shaping of the Community itself. In these negotiations we must of course maintain and defend our individuality, but at the same time it is just by means of these negotiations that we will be able to round off our individuality. The Community must establish its image in the world as an economic and trading partner in the broadest sense of the word and show that it has the qualities which the Treaty seeks to give it, showing a sense of responsibility, thinking in world-wide terms and acting in liberal fashion. [...]

“ This makes it all the more important that the negotiations should be conducted in the right frame of mind and on a constructive basis. As far as the Community is concerned, this is provided by our constitution, by the Treaty of Rome in its preamble, in Article 18, and in Article 110, which lays down that the aim of our common commercial policy shall be ‘ the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions on international exchanges and the lowering of customs barriers ’. These are the words of the Treaty.

“ This is a rough outline of the situation we are left with now that the negotiations have been interrupted, or, to put it more correctly, of a situation that has become if possible even clearer than before because of the interruption. But does the situation of our Community allow us to approach the tasks before us, tasks which are as urgent as they are extensive? Have we the requisite degree of unity? Is the readiness to tackle the tasks widespread enough? Or are we in a cul-de-sac in which no movement is possible? We cannot forbid anyone the luxury of asking such questions. But history will not pause over these. History makes its demands, and we cannot evade them. But now people are also saying that no progress in external matters — or, to put it another way, no mastering of the external problems from which we cannot escape — is possible till progress has been made within the Community. This is correct in two respects, but at the same time it is formulated too one-sidedly.

“ Firstly, it is correct to the extent that there must be a strong Community before we can make great advances in the shaping of our commercial policy or, to put it more generally, of our relations with the world around us; and we can have a strong Community only if we have a dynamic Community. Secondly, the premise is correct in so far as the problems facing us without and within are in every case the expression of certain interests. But these interests must be considered, taken into account and dealt with as a whole; they cannot be isolated arbitrarily, otherwise tension arises and leads finally to complete paralysis.

" But this also shows the extent to which this premise is formulated too one-sidedly. If we may say that external progress depends on progress at home, then it can be said with equal justice that progress at home depends on external progress. Similarly, business affairs at home and business relations abroad are matters which affect the real interests both of the individual and of the group. Consequently, any point of view based on individual *préalables* is false. What is necessary is a composite view taking in all aspects of the picture and doing justice to all interests. So we shall have to treat our manifold tasks as one whole — certainly in generous rather than in niggardly fashion, certainly in pragmatic manner rather than with the eyes of the idealist — but definitely as a single package. To do so is certainly legitimate. In so close-knit an organization as our Community, too, the confrontation and adjustment of interests is admissible; it is even necessary — provided that behind this exercise there is the will to strengthen the organization and promote its development. At the same time the Commission, drawing its inspiration from the Action Programme to which your Resolution of 6 February makes specific reference, will not evade the huge, difficult and responsible task of helping to frame such a comprehensive policy, any more than it evaded a similar task which is still fresh in our memories — that of linking the transition to the second phase of the transitional period with the shaping of certain policies which the Treaty did not automatically link with the decision on the transition. [...]

" This too makes it clear that we need a Community resting on strong institutions imbued with growing self-assurance because they realize that they have to perform specific tasks which can be fulfilled by no one else, institutions alive to their responsibility for solving these problems and resolved to act in a manner befitting their responsibility. The constitutional set-up of our Community is not an instrument serving the particularist policies of the Member States but the instrument of the Community's own policy as laid down in the Treaty. If we look back on the five years which have provided such an unprecedented test of our Community, in which we have seen the growth of enormous vested interests that underpin this Community, we are tempted to believe that its constitutional set-up is such that it will be able to withstand any new strains imposed upon it.

" Of course, if we measure the available instruments against our final purpose — the political unification of Europe — much remains to be desired : the European Parliament's position must be strengthened by means of direct elections and by increasing its share in Community legislation and its powers of supervision; there must be a rationalization of the three European Communities through the merging of their Executives; the process of integration, which up to now has only included economic and social policy in the Member States, must be extended to other spheres — particularly non-economic foreign affairs and defence. The Commission has made its basic position in all these matters clear from the start, and there is no need to repeat the arguments on which this position is based. We regard strengthening Parliament's role as the most essential point of constitutional progress; we regard the merger of the Executives as a matter of common sense; and we regard the unification of those spheres known as pure policy — in a form that does not affect the existence, working and momentum of what has been achieved — as a necessary extension of economic and social integration; economic union leads by its own logic to full political union. Nor should we forget that any internal strengthening of the Community contributes to its geographical enlargement.

" In view of the peculiarities of the current situation, however, a further consideration comes to mind. It is not sufficient simply to develop a procedure which has no internal dynamism and embodies no Community interest as distinct from individual interests. I repeat what we and the European Parliament have often said when certain variants of what is known as 'Political Union' have been under discussion: this would be a retrograde step. Nor would it be acceptable if an attempt were made to superimpose on the constitution of our Community — or to undermine or supplant that constitution by introducing — a political structure based on ideas other than those which have governed our Community life for twelve years and by virtue of which the Member States have all been prepared to go forward together at the cost of individual interests. This must be the criterion by which we judge any arrangement between the Member States that channels the problems of common interest dealt with in our institutions through special forms of preliminary examination and causes them to be handled by novel procedures.

" This brings me to a question that was put in this House during the debate on 5 February and has since been repeatedly put to us — the question of our attitude to the Franco-German treaty of 22 January.

" We are as aware as anyone else of the significance of the basic political fact that is to be re-affirmed by this treaty — the Franco-German reconciliation inaugurated by Robert Schuman and Konrad Adenauer. This fact is not only an immeasurable contribution to peace in Europe and throughout the world: there is also no doubt that without it any attempt to achieve complete, lasting unity in Europe would be in vain. ... But the scope of this treaty extends specifically to matters relating to the European Communities. The consultation to which the contracting parties bind themselves 'on all important questions of foreign policy... with a view to reaching as far as possible an analogous position' also covers 'problems relating to the European Communities', 'East-West relations both on the political and economic planes', and 'matters dealt with within ... the various international organizations'. Each country also intends to examine its own development programme in the light of the corresponding programme drawn up by its partner, and to study the possibility of undertaking joint projects. The treaty also lays down that 'within the framework of the Common Market' there shall be reinforcement of co-operation 'in other important sectors of economic policy, such as agricultural and forestry policy, energy policy, communications and transport matters and industrial development, and export credit policy'. [...]

" The Commission, which is specifically charged with the guardianship of the Treaty of Rome, believes that these circumstances require it to make the following observations (and I would state that the Commission has examined the content of the Franco-German treaty entirely without prejudice and has obviously not imputed to either signatory any intention to act in contravention of its Community obligations). The criterion of the Commission's judgment is not any formal, legalistic one — indeed it considers in any case that the heart of the matter is political — but rather the 'philosophy' of the treaty itself — the interest in a Community whose substance and dynamic force is unimpaired, in other words in the assured and unrestricted execution of the substantive content of the Treaty and in the smooth and fully effective functioning of the Community's constitutional set-up.

It is with this sort of consideration in mind that the Commission must ask whether the material conditions for the co-operation of those forces to which our Treaty confides Community policy may not be changed by the application of the consultation procedure set up by the Franco-German treaty in a manner not consonant with the spirit of the Treaty of Rome. The Council in particular is of course not a diplomatic conference in which a consensus among the agreed positions of the various delegations is reached by additions and subtractions: it is the legislative organ of the Community where, in discussion among the members and a continual dialogue with the Commission, reasons and counter-reasons are weighed and a balance is sought between individual interests and the Community interest. Compulsory prior consultation between two member Governments — with the purpose, as the Franco-German treaty puts it, of reaching as far as possible analogous positions — introduces into this balanced Community process a new element that is foreign to the Treaty — especially if extraneous arguments (by which I mean arguments unconnected with Community affairs) have been thrown into the scales of bilateral compromise. [...]

“ All these considerations, which necessarily involve a number of assumptions, lead the Commission to the conclusion that a definitive judgment on the treaty from the standpoint of Community interest can hardly be reached without finding how it is applied in practice. We have, consequently, observed with interest and satisfaction moves in the process of obtaining parliamentary ratification for the treaty to make it quite clear that the treaty will not affect the substantive organization of the Community or Community procedures in such a way as would constitute a departure from the spirit of the Treaty of Rome. The position of the Community may therefore be summed up in the form of an urgent request to the legislative bodies responsible for ratification and to the Governments concerned to state as clearly and bindingly as possible when parliamentary ratification is given to the treaty that the treaty shall not be interpreted or implemented in such a way as to detract from the existence, functioning and momentum of our Community.

“ Let me conclude my comments on how we see the current situation with a few words to emphasize the essential points. We must look ahead and recognize that the demands made on us have not been reduced but at most have changed. We have to recognize that in meeting these demands we must find not only a solution for the particular problems before us today but also a creative act that will fill out the still not fully defined individuality of our Community in accordance with its constitution, making of it a Community that thinks in conformity with its world-wide responsibility and acts liberally. We must realize that we can only succeed in this task if we preserve our dynamic force and that not least among the factors which go to make up this force is the readiness and opportunity to progress at home, just as this in turn reflects the growing links between specific business interests. Starting from this, we must endeavour to give a positive slant to the negative game of making conditions. In doing this we must be confident that the Community will be carrying out its own policy — and will be doing so within a solid organizational structure into which we have in the last five years built all the enmeshed wheels of economic interests in a state of unprecedented expansion. And, however impatient we may be to extend the structure of integration, we ought always to keep before our eyes the law on which our existence rests. Obedience to this law is in all circumstances the surest guarantee of our future. ”

Statement by M. Eugène Schaus, President of the EEC Council, on the occasion of the hundredth session

" At the request of the members of the Council I have the honour to report briefly on the debate we had this morning on the future of the European Economic Community.

It is obviously difficult at this early stage to give you clear and concise conclusions about such a recent event, particularly when such weighty statements as those made by my eminent colleagues and by the President of the Commission have to be summarized.

Starting from the observation that the Community has been for three months in the throes of the gravest crisis of confidence it has had to surmount since its inception, all the speakers asked with the same frankness what means could be employed to master this situation with a minimum of delay.

They all began with the idea that in future constant balance must be re-established and maintained between action for the Community's internal development and the relations to be established between it and the outside world. Such balance would in itself ensure harmonious advance in the common task.

All sides affirmed with remarkable unanimity the need to get away from the notion that certain activities must necessarily precede others and to establish genuine synchronization in the various fields of the Community's development.

On the internal side of this development stress was laid on the need to push forward rapidly with the work now going on, in the elaboration both of the common agricultural policy and of those policies on which the Treaty requirements have still not been met, whether transport policy, energy policy, commercial policy or other equally important fields.

In all those fields where time-tables have been laid down it is important to see that these are observed, while for the others a reasonable and realistic pace of advance should be determined.

Several delegations stressed — without being contradicted — the work of rationalization which lies ahead of the Community on the institutional plane and certain speakers were of the opinion that the way to achieve a better ordering of the institutions was to merge the Executives.

Similarly, it was emphasized that the extension of the European Parliament's powers within the institutional machinery and, at a later stage, its election by universal suffrage, could very considerably advance the institutional harmony of the Communities.

As regards the Community's external action, all delegations clearly voiced their desire to see the crisis provoked by the breakdown of negotiations with the United Kingdom overcome by an effort of the combined wills of the Member States.

Whatever may be the consequences to be drawn from the situation created by this breakdown, the problem of the future enlargement of the Community cannot be avoided.

It was said that nothing should be done which would make it more difficult for new members to join the Community later, either — it was emphasized — by the Community itself or by those non-member States which have expressed and continue to express the intention of joining in our common work.

The progress which the Community is able to achieve in the near future will moreover act as a powerful magnet for all those who put their faith in European unification.

With a view to ensuring action on these lines, various means were suggested for establishing close consultation with our European neighbours, in particular the United Kingdom. In any case, there is no hope of solving the problem posed in this context unless account is taken of the existence of the European Free Trade Area.

All the speakers emphasized the need to bring to an early and successful conclusion the negotiations for the association of Turkey with the Community.

It was encouraging to see that all the Member States looked beyond the immediate difficulties and reaffirmed their interest in the speediest possible implementation of the Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar, although this must not be allowed to hamper inter-African trade or trade between the Community and those developing countries which, for one reason or another, are not our associates.

Finally, I need not insist on the store which all speakers set on the importance for Europe of the future multilateral negotiations in GATT.

The Community intends to continue on its liberal course by opening negotiations, which will of course be difficult but whose success could benefit all parties if the hopes already born on both sides are confirmed. In this context, moreover, reference was made to certain ideas worked out in the final months of 1962 for solving the problem of trade in some vital foodstuffs. ”

I. Association with Greece

At its third meeting on 11 March 1963, the EEC-Greece Association Committee discussed the implementation of Article 28 of the Agreement.

Article 28 prohibits quantitative restrictions on exports and measures of equivalent effect between the Contracting Parties. For basic products, however, it provides that Greece, "after consulting the Association Council, may maintain or introduce export restrictions so far as may be needed to encourage the development of certain economic activities in Greece or to remedy a shortage of basic food-stuffs"; in this case Greece must open a global quota for trade with the Member States.

The Association Committee took note of the first two instances in which this Article had been invoked. The Greek Government had restricted the export of two commodities : olive oil, of which there was a general shortage in 1962, and bauxite, for which Greece was proposing to establish a processing industry. Discussion of this subject will be continued at later meetings.

Other items of business were :

- i) Opening by the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy of quotas for Greek wines (Protocol 14 to the Agreement);
- ii) Co-ordination of the commercial policies of the Community and of Greece (Article 64);
- iii) Contacts between the European Parliament and the Greek Parliament (Article 71).

II. Activities of the Community

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Turkey's application for association

1. A further meeting took place from 12 to 15 March between a delegation of the Commission and a Turkish delegation.

Substantial progress was made as to the broad lines of the future agreement. The negotiations were adjourned to enable the delegations to report, both sides expressing the hope that the talks would soon be resumed.

Proceedings of the Council

2. On 1 and 2 April, the Council heard an account from M. Zijlstra, Netherlands Minister of Finance, of the talks between the six Ministers of Finance on the question of financial aid for Turkey. The results have been promising.

The Council will resume discussion of outstanding financial and commercial problems at its next session, at which it will also decide upon the instructions to be given to the Commission for the final phase of the negotiations with Turkey.

Meanwhile, the Community will propose to the Turkish Government that the negotiations should continue on the remaining points to be settled as regards the general content of the agreement.

The common external tariff

3. Meeting in Council on 2 April, the representatives of the Member States' Governments decided to renew until not later than 31 December 1965 the offer of a 20 % across-the-board cut in the common external tariff. It was understood that the reductions already conceded by the Community in the general negotiations (the "Dillon round") would be reckoned as part of this 20 % reduction.

The second alignment of national tariffs on the common external tariff, which will take place on 1 July 1963 simultaneously with the 10 % cut in internal duties, will be calculated on the common customs tariff provisionally reduced by 20 %.

The Council also agreed on 2 April to urge the EFTA countries to adopt, in the same liberal spirit as that of the Community on the eve of the GATT negotiations, similar measures with regard to their duties on goods imported from non-EFTA countries.

4. The Council also adopted a resolution urging the Member States to accept the Customs Co-operation Council's recommendations for the inclusion in the common external tariff of changes in the Brussels Nomenclature from the date on which all the Contracting Parties to the Customs Co-operation Council Convention and Protocol shall have accepted these recommendations.

The Community and GATT

Tariff negotiations

5. The consultations which began in September 1962 ⁽¹⁾ between the Community and the United States on the amendments to the American customs tariff under the Customs Simplification Act continued in Brussels in February and March. At their close, the Commission prepared a list of duty increases provided for by the new American tariff in headings for which the Community has negotiating rights under agreements with the United States. After reference to the Foreign Trade Committee (Article 111) this list was transmitted to the United States Tariff Commission for it to make the necessary adjustments in the proposed new tariff to give effect to the tariff concessions to which the Community is entitled.

The tariff negotiations which began in July 1962 between the Community and Spain with a view to Spain's accession to the General Agreement were concluded in March 1963. The draft agreement and the accession protocol will be submitted to the Council for approval.

The Commission has submitted to the Council a memorandum containing the "Protocol supplementary to the Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade embodying the results of the 1960-61 Tariff Conference" and the various lists of mutual tariff concessions.

Other work of GATT

6. The Working Party on procedures for tariff reduction held its second meeting in Geneva from 18 to 29 March. In accordance with its terms of reference and with the recommendations of the ministerial meeting of November 1961, it examined new procedures and methods to be used in reducing tariff obstacles on the basis of most-favoured-nation-treatment.

The Community is represented on the Working Party, with a delegate of the Commission as its spokesman.

The Working Party began its discussions on the hypothesis that many countries would take part in negotiations and that they would offer across-the-board reductions in their tariffs spread over not more than five years.

The Working Party postulated as a yardstick a reduction of 50 %. Problems involved in attaining reciprocal treatment were also discussed, taking into account the admission of limited exceptions to the general rule of across-the-board reductions.

The Working Party will report to the ministerial meeting of 16 May on the question of opening multilateral negotiations in 1964, and on the manner in which these should be conducted.

(1) See Bulletin No. 11-62, Chap. IV, sec. 6.

Relations with international organizations

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

7. The Community was represented at a meeting of the OECD Trade Committee which took place in Paris on 14 and 15 March. The Committee heard a report from the head of the United States Delegation on the prospects opened up by the Trade Expansion Act. It instructed a working party to pursue the examination of problems arising in trade relations between the OECD member countries and underdeveloped countries.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

8. The Community was represented by observers at the fifth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which was held in Leopoldville, Congo, from 18 February to 2 March 1963.

Discussions on both political and economic subjects hinged on the problem of the association of the seventeen African States and Madagascar with the EEC. The main lines of the new Convention were fully discussed, the United Nations representative declaring that the Convention was in certain respects a remarkable manifestation of what might be termed a new economic solidarity between industrial countries and underdeveloped countries.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

9. The Community was represented by observers at the nineteenth plenary session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was held in Manila, Philippines, from 4 to 18 March 1963. The United Nations Economic Commission decided, among other things, to establish an Institute for development and economic plans and to convene a ministerial conference in Manila in November of this year to work out an arrangement for regional economic co-operation.

A study on the economic situation in Asia and the Far East in 1962 had been tabled for discussion. It bore mainly on problems of Asian trade with Western Europe, particularly as affected by the establishment of the Common Market. On this point, the countries of the area expressed misgivings as to the liberal and open nature of the Community. However, ECAFE is coming round to a more realistic view of what the Common Market means and of the possibilities of satisfactory trade relations with its member countries.

Associated countries' missions to the Community

10. The President of the Commission, M. Walter Hallstein, has received Ambassador Emile Poisson and Ambassador Augustin Munyaneza as representatives to the Community of the Republics of Dahomey and Rwanda respectively.

Non-member countries' missions to the Community

11. The Community has acceded to the requests of the Governments of Salvador and Haiti to establish diplomatic relations.

It has also given its agreement to the appointment of M. Peter Thorsteinsson and M. Julio Luis Sandoval de Larromana as heads of the Iceland and Guatemala missions to the Community respectively.

Visits to the Commission

12. On 14 and 15 March 1963 the Commission received a ministerial delegation from Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, which are members of the East African Common Services Organization. The group included a Minister from Zanzibar as an observer.

After an interview with M. Walter Hallstein, the delegation held talks with M. Rochereau and M. Rey, members of the Commission, and with officials from appropriate departments.

This object of these talks was to exchange information on economic relations between the Community and these East African countries and to discuss measures which might be envisaged for maintaining and developing trade between them in the mutual interest and in the context of African development.

The Community spokesmen explained the content of the new Convention initialled by the Six and by the associated African States including Madagascar. The East African Delegation were informed of other possible forms of agreement between the Community and their countries, which together make up an "East African Common Market" applying a common external tariff. The delegation stated in a memorandum and confirmed in the conversations their desire for an agreement with the Community which would be distinct from that proposed for the other African States and Madagascar. The position regarding the main products of the East African countries in relation to the Community's tariff arrangements and common agricultural policy was also discussed.

This initial contact, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, served to clarify for both sides the problems to be solved in the interests of future relations between the Community and these East African States.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Quarterly survey of the economic situation in the Community

13. The Commission of the European Economic Community has published its quarterly survey of the economic situation in the Community. This highlights the main features of the current economic situation in the Community and the individual member countries, analyses the prospects for the coming months and examines the problems of economic policy involved.

The Commission points out that in the closing months of 1962 and at the beginning of this year the level of economic activity in the Community rose further, although in many sectors the pace at which production expanded suffered from the exceptionally cold weather.

Total demand grew briskly. Exports to non-member countries continued, it is true, to show the hesitant trend which had been evident ever since the spring of 1962 — in the fourth quarter they were hardly above the level of a year earlier and in the early months of 1963 they even fell below the corresponding level of 1962, owing in the main to difficulties of transportation between factory and port; but internal demand continued to expand. In particular, the growth of private consumption was again considerable, rising in step with the practically unabated expansion of income from wages and salaries. Public consumption and investment by the public authorities also provided the economy with an appreciable stimulus. Against this, the growth of the capital investment by enterprises further weakened, except in Italy, where a perceptible recovery was observed. Meanwhile, the bad weather caused investment in the construction sector to fall off more than is usual at the time of year.

Until the end of 1962 this random factor hardly influenced industrial production as shown in the index of the Statistical Office of the European Communities; in fact growth even speeded up a little, the seasonally adjusted increase between the third and fourth quarters being about 2 %, after a rise of 1.4 % between the June and September quarters. The production index in the fourth quarter was up 6.4 % on the corresponding period of 1961.

Employment in the Community, after adjustment of the figures for seasonal variations, again rose, but in industry the increase was negligible. The speedier growth of industrial production therefore reflected an almost equally rapid rise in productivity.

The Community's imports of goods from non-member countries again advanced vigorously. In the fourth quarter of 1962 they were up 7.5 % in value over October-December 1961. As exports did not grow at the same time, the balance of trade deteriorated further; in the fourth quarter of 1962 there was a deficit of \$ 366 million — compared with approximate equilibrium in the corresponding period of the previous year. Official gold and foreign exchange reserves in the member countries went up only \$ 185 million in the last quarter.

The upward trend of consumer prices continued at increasing speed towards the end of 1962, particularly as the cold weather forced up prices for some foodstuffs and fuels.

Even when these most recent economic trends are taken into consideration, the Commission feels that no important changes are called for in the forecast for demand in 1963 made in the fourth quarterly survey of 1962: very slight expansion in exports of goods to non-member countries, a moderate increase in overall investments, fairly vigorous — albeit somewhat slower — growth of private consumption and public spending.

With the end of the cold spell there is likely to be a vigorous recovery of total industrial production and building activity. Probably, however, it will not be possible to make up all the working hours lost in construction, particularly in

view of the labour shortage which almost all member countries are experiencing in this field. But the effect of these losses will hardly be felt so strongly as to call for any appreciable reduction in the 4.5 % estimate for the growth rate of the gross product of the Community made at the beginning of this year. As foreseen, industrial production may rise by 5 %, and imports will continue to grow roughly as predicted, so that the trade balance will once again deteriorate, even if less sharply than between 1961 and 1962.

The upward movement of prices should calm down appreciably unless the latest rises, which were mainly due to random factors, again aggravate the upward trend of labour costs and thus reinforce the longer-term rise in the level of prices. The Governments of most Member States are therefore rightly seeking to take stabilizing action while being careful to avoid, as far as possible, any measures adversely affecting the growth of investment — which in any case has already weakened — and, consequently, of supply.

Economic Policy Committee

14. The Economic Policy Committee met on 7 and 8 March under the chairmanship of M. Müller-Armack. For the first time it made a comparison of the Member States economic budgets. This was followed by a discussion of the main lines of the economic policies which the Community countries intend to pursue in 1963.

Energy policy

Meeting of the ECSC Special Council of Ministers

15. Energy policy was once again on the agenda when the ECSC Special Council of Ministers met in Luxembourg on 21 March.

M. Lapie, Chairman of the Inter-Executive Working Party on Energy, presented the Working Party's study of long-term energy prospects in the Community, containing a detailed analysis of the hypotheses underlying the memorandum on energy policy transmitted to the Governments on 27 June 1962.

The Council noted that the study stage was now concluded; the Governments and Executives should proceed to make standing arrangements for consultation at political level. The Council agreed in principle to the formation of a committee of high-ranking officials to work out the broad lines of a common energy policy. The precise terms of reference of this committee were to be considered at the Council's next meeting.

In the meantime, the Council decided to set up a committee of experts under the chairmanship of a representative of the ECSC High Authority to examine the Inter-Executive Working Party's study of long-term energy prospects. The first meeting of this committee was fixed for 8 April.

Reorganization of the sulphur industry in Italy

16. In a resolution adopted on 29 March the European Parliament stressed that the Sicilian sulphur industry could not become competitive without further reorganization and conversion. The manpower thus made redundant could only partly be reabsorbed in the industry and some miners would have to be found alternative employment. A general development plan, including the establishment of new industries and the improvement of agricultural structures, should therefore be drawn up for the sulphur mining areas. The Community should support these schemes.

Group of experts on the study of relations between indicators and aggregates

17. This group met in Brussels on 5 March to discuss the possible scope and content of a study on relations between aggregates in national accounting and current statistical indicators. A first research programme is concerned with the following aggregates : total fixed investment broken down into equipment and construction; private consumption broken down into services, durables and non-durables; and industrial production; lastly, exports and imports of goods and services. A first draft of detailed arrangements for the study will in a month's time be submitted to the Commission for approval and the final report is to be presented in November.

THE INTERNAL MARKET

Tariff quotas

Tariff quotas for 1963

18. Under Article 25(3) of the Treaty the Commission has granted the following tariff quotas for 1963 :

| <i>Tariff No.</i> | <i>Description of product</i> | <i>Country and amount of quota</i> | <i>Duties</i> |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 01.02 A II a | Certain mountain strains of heifers and cows, excluding animals for slaughter | Germany (F.R.) 14 000 head | 6 % |
| ex 03.01 B I c | Piked dog-fish, fresh, chilled or frozen | Germany (F.R.) 3 000 m.t. | 3 % |
| ex 03.02 A I c 2 | Coalfish, salted only, for canning | Germany (F.R.) 900 m.t. | 7 % |

| <i>Tariff No.</i> | <i>Description of product</i> | <i>Country and amount of quota</i> | <i>Duties</i> |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|
| ex 03.01 B I b | Tunny for canning | Italy 32 000 m.t. | Nil |
| 03.02 A I b | Cod, salted, in brine or dried, whole, headless or in pieces | Italy 44 000 m.t. | Nil |
| 03.02 A II a | Fillets of cod, salted, in brine or dried | Italy 2 000 m.t. | Nil |
| 09.02 B | Tea, other than tea imported in immediate packings of a net capacity of 3 kg. or less | B.L.E.U. 180 m.t. | 658 Bfrs per 100 kg. net |
| 09.02 B | Tea, other than tea imported in immediate packings of a net capacity of 3 kg. or less | Netherlands 8 700 m.t. | 47.64 Fl. per 100 kg. net |
| ex 08.02 A | Oranges, bitter, fresh | Netherlands 110 m.t. | Nil |
| ex 08.02 A | Oranges, bitter, fresh | Germany (F.R.) 200 m.t. | 5 % |
| ex 08.02 D | Grapefruit, fresh | Germany (F.R.) 27 000 m.t. | 5 % |
| ex 16.05 | "King", "Kanasaki" and "Kegani" crabs; "Pandalus Platiceros Japonicus" shrimps, not in shell, simply boiled, frozen or not, for canning | B.L.E.U. 200 m.t. | Nil |
| ex 22.05 B I b ex 22.05 B II b ex 22.05 B III b 2 | Natural red wines for blending | Germany (F.R.) 80 000 hl. | 5.25 u.a. per 100 litres |
| 45.01 | Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork | Germany (F.R.) 45 000 m.t. | Nil |
| 45.01 | do. | Netherlands 10 000 m.t. | Nil |
| 45.01 | do. | B.L.E.U. 950 m.t. | Nil |
| 17.01 | Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid | Italy 130 000 m.t. | Nil from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1963 |

19. At its session of 1 and 2 April the Council granted, under Article 25(1) of the Treaty, the following tariff quotas for 1963 :

| <i>Tariff No.</i> | <i>Description of product</i> | <i>Country and amount of quota</i> | <i>Duties</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 38.07 A | Spirits of turpentine | Germany (F.R.) 5 200 m.t. Netherlands 800 m.t. B.L.E.U. 1 130 m.t. | Nil |
| ex 38.08 A | Unrefined rosins ⁽¹⁾ | Germany (F.R.) 42 300 m.t. Netherlands 15 945 m.t. B.L.E.U. 2 916 m.t. | Nil for first six months 0.75 % for second six months |
| ex 38.08 C | Disproportionated rosins | Italy 2 000 m.t. | 1.2 % first six months 2.4 % second six months |

⁽¹⁾ It has been agreed, however, that, for those products listed in Protocol 10 to the agreement setting up an Association between the Community and Greece, these decisions will not be signed by the EEC President and notified until authorized by the Association Council.

The Council has also extended until 31 May 1963 the tariff quota granted to Italy in its decision of 18 December 1961 (potassium soaps of disproportionated rosin — ex 38.08 C).

Temporary suspension of certain national duties

20. The Commission has authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to suspend partially at 5 %, from 1 January to 15 April 1963, its duties on fresh tomatoes (CET ex 07.01 M I).

Application of Article 226 (safeguard measures)

Refrigerators

21. The Italian Government has appealed to the Court of Justice to quash the Commission's decision of 17 January 1963 authorizing the French Government temporarily to apply certain safeguard measures to imports of Italian refrigerators and components thereof.

Raw silk and silk goods

22. The Commission has amended, and extended until 28 February 1964 ⁽¹⁾, its decision of 28 February 1962 ⁽²⁾ concerning certain products in Chapter 50 of the Italian customs tariff (silk and manufactured silk articles).

Italy is authorized for one more year to maintain the duties applied on 2 March 1960 to silk-worm cocoons imported from non-member countries. Furthermore, cocoons produced in non-member countries and in free circulation in the other Member States will not benefit by the import arrangements laid down for trade between Member States, and import duties on raw silk will be maintained in respect of member and non-member countries alike.

As regards manufactured silk articles :

a) Italy is authorized for a further year to continue to apply the duties of 2 March 1960 to imports from Member States and non-member countries of silk yarn not put up for retail sale, silk-worm gut and imitation catgut, and to imports from Member States only of silk yarn put up for retail sale.

b) Italy is authorized to maintain in force the duties of 2 March 1960 on imports of silk fabrics from Member States, excepting those on the following fabrics, which have been adjusted as follows :

| | |
|--|-------|
| i) fabrics dyed in the piece | 9.6 % |
| ii) yarn-dyed fabrics | 8.5 % |
| iii) printed fabrics and plain fabrics | 7 % |
| iv) worked fabrics | 8 % |

Fabrics of which either the tram or warp is not entirely pure silk (i.e. silk containing no other fibres or waste silk) are not covered by this authorization.

Reorganization of the Italian silk industry

23. After three years of the six-year shielding period provided for in the List G Protocol, the Italian silk industry has not so far made any very remarkable progress towards achieving the aims of the Protocol : to reduce the gap between Italian prices and Japanese prices at least to the level of the 10 % duty in the common external tariff and to maintain a minimum output of about 840 metric tons a year.

With regard to prices, the average daily and monthly difference in 1962 was 19.7 %. This is less than in previous years, but it would seem to be mainly due to higher prices on the Japanese Bourses, which are partly a result of the current increase in consumption combined with a drift of labour from the land to the factories. Annual output also declined considerably in 1960 and 1961, to a figure below the minimum level referred to in the List G Protocol.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 53, 5 April 1963.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 33, 4 May 1962 and Bulletin No. 4-62, Chap. III, sec. 13.

However, if the rationalization measures adopted by the Italian Government are examined, it must be admitted that they could not of themselves have had a noteworthy impact on prices and quantities since they were mainly measures affecting only part of the sector, and the more specifically agricultural problem still remains unsolved.

But they represent substantial progress towards general rehabilitation of the sector as a whole and lay the foundation for a comprehensive scheme.

The Commission is studying this scheme and will confer with the Italian authorities as to the legislative measures and practical methods for putting it into effect.

Before setting out the further rationalization plans, the document reviews the steps already taken :

- a) There has been a change-over from the rearing of yellow cocoons ("cocons bijaunes") to the rearing of Japanese polyhybrid white cocoons;
- b) Methods of cultivation have been suited to the requirements of the new types of cocoon;
- c) Experiments have been made on converting the traditional mulberry cultivation to specialized cultivation in open fields using small mulberry bushes.

This was done in pursuance of Law No. 11.94 of 20 February 1956 and Law No. 283 of 23 April 1959, both of which were valid for three years.

Italy now uses the same types and qualities of cocoon as Japan. Their yield is distinctly higher than that of the types formerly used (one kg. of raw silk from 7 kg. of cocoons as against 9.5-11 kg.). As regards reeling, industrialization — and consequently rationalization — has made great strides : there are now 16 spinning units capable of absorbing about 65 % of Italian cocoon output. It is expected that with a total of 25 units it will be possible to deal with the entire cocoon output.

Main lines of the Italian reorganization scheme

24. The main lines of the scheme are as follows :

- a) Promotion of scientific experimentation with a view to improving productivity. It is intended to grant more aid to experimental research (through the Centro genetico e ecologico del baco da seta), to promote pilot projects for the specialized cultivation of the mulberry and to modernize drying plant.
- b) Price guarantee for cocoons for at least 5 years. The object of the guarantee is to enable silk farmers to carry out the necessary improvements and buy equipment. The minimum price will be fixed in February and will apply to dry cocoons.
- c) Subsidies to keep silk-seed prices as low as possible, to encourage rearing by the free supply of seeds, and to promote co-operative schemes for mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing.
- d) Conversion of traditional mulberry cultivation to specialized cultivation.

Mulberry cultivation, which is at present secondary to other crops, is to be developed on more specialized lines. It is suggested that this may be done by

planting small mulberry bushes in open fields. The following forecasts are based on present nursery stocks :

500 000 mulberries in 1963/64;

1 000 000 mulberries in 1964/65;

2 000 000 mulberries in 1965/66.

After 1966 quantities should increase very rapidly. Subsidies will be granted to nurseries and to farmers starting new plantations.

Between 1963 and 1965 subsidies will total Lit. 3 000 million, to which will be added a further Lit. 1 000 million for 1966 and 1967. This total of Lit. 4 000 million should stimulate investments worth 10 to 15 000 million.

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

25. On 27 March the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on each of two draft directives prepared by the Commission with a view to implementing the general programmes for liberalizing establishment and services. The first directive concerned the cinema industry and the second related to self-employment in wholesale trade and in occupations serving trade and industry.

In the first of the two opinions, the Committee is in favour of the immediate withdrawal of all remaining obstacles to trade in films between the Community countries. It also proposes that for all films produced in the Community the concept of nationality should be superseded by the concept of Community origin.

In the second opinion the Committee approves, while making certain comments, the Commission's draft directive on transitional measures regarding self-employment in wholesale trade and in occupations serving trade and industry. The Committee would like to see the directive put into effect more promptly and feels that certain co-ordination measures should be pressed forward without delay, notably as regards regulations applicable to commercial travellers. The Committee also comments on the criteria to be applied in issuing permits to pursue the occupations in question.

COMPETITION

Approximation of laws

Pharmaceutical products

26. A draft Council directive to approximate legislation on pharmaceutical products was submitted to the Council on 5 November 1962 and was referred to the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. On 15 March 1963 it was unanimously endorsed by the Parliament's Health Committee.

The Working Party for the approximation of laws on pharmaceutical products met on 6, 7 and 8 March to discuss the control and advertising of branded pharmaceuticals and the harmonization of regulations concerning colouring matters used in their preparation.

A preliminary draft directive on control was drawn up. With regard to advertising, the Working Party is preparing a list of prohibited practices in the advertising of branded pharmaceuticals claimed to remedy certain diseases and is drawing up rules with which all advertising should comply.

With regard to colouring matters, the Working Party is considering the extension to branded pharmaceuticals, *mutatis mutandis*, of the directive already adopted by the Council on permitted colouring matters in food.

Obstacles to trade

27. At the last meeting of the Working Party on "technical obstacles to trade — various products", which took place on 25 and 26 March, the final text of a preliminary draft Commission directive on motor vehicle registration plates was approved.

Two points arising out of the preliminary draft directives on trafficators and brake warning lights were also raised at this meeting. One was the consequences for non-member countries' products if effect were given to the directives and the other was the need for rapid and flexible procedure in making regulations on technical details in connection with motor vehicles.

The examination of these problems will be continued at the Working Party's next meeting.

Taxation problems

Meeting of Ministers of Finance

28. On 25 and 26 March the Community Ministers of Finance met in Baden-Baden to examine a draft directive for harmonizing Member States' laws on turnover taxation. In the light of the comments and suggestions made, the Commission's staff will prepare further studies to assist the Ministers in reaching a decision.

Application of Articles 95 and 97 of the Treaty

29. Drawback of tax on exported goods and particularly of turnover tax where this is collected by the cumulative multistage method is a problem which the Commission has been studying in recent years and which has once again been brought to the fore in connection with the plans now being discussed in Federal Germany regarding countervailing charges on imports.

In accordance with the Commission's directive of 30 July 1962 ⁽¹⁾, the Bundestag has passed a law cutting the countervailing charge on worsteds from 4 % to 1 %. The Bundestag has also decided to lower the countervailing charges from 4 % to 2.5 % or 2 % for certain farm products. However, reductions for certain pro-

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 83, 20 September 1962.

ducts have been rejected by the Bundestag, and for these the Commission proposes to continue examination of the question in the light of the Treaty.

On the other hand, the Bundestag has decided to increase the countervailing charge on imports of certain products — mainly of the textile, leather, paper and steel industries — from 4 % to 6 % or, where appropriate, from 6 % to 8 %. In accordance with the decision taken in the Council on 21 June 1960, the Commission and the other member countries will be consulted before these adjustments are promulgated. The Commission had drawn the Federal Government's attention to the need for such consultation.

Abolition of discrimination in turnover taxation

30. In pursuance of Article 95(3) of the Treaty, Belgium and Italy have in recent months abolished certain discriminatory practices noted by the Commission in conjunction with Government experts or have tabled legislation to this effect.

State aids

French and Italian aid to the manufacture of private and club aircraft

31. Further to a complaint from a Member State, the Commission has examined the indirect aid given in France and in Italy to the manufacture of club and private aircraft. Acting under Article 93(1) of the Treaty, it has proposed to the two Governments that they modify the operation of the aids in question, in particular :

- i) That all indirect aid to home manufacturers be discontinued, for example by extending the subsidies to purchases from producers in the other EEC countries;
- ii) That engines of Community origin be assimilated to home-produced engines;
- iii) That equipment of Community origin be treated in Italy on the same basis as Italian products.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Article 119 (equal pay)

32. The special Working Party on Article 119 met in Brussels on 25 March 1963. It drew up a new questionnaire which the Commission will send to the Governments and both sides of industry in the six countries in order to elicit information on the progress made in each State as at 30 June 1963, the appointed date for the end of the second stage, by which disparities still exceeding 10 % between the pay of men and women workers were to be reduced to that amount (1).

(1) Resolution of the Member States Conference of 30 December 1961; see Bulletin No. 1-62, Chap. II.

Vocational training

33. At its session of 1 and 2 April the Council adopted in the four Community languages a decision on the general principles of a common vocational training policy ⁽¹⁾.

Social security of migrant workers

Family allowances

34. At its session of 1 and 2 April the Council adopted a regulation supplementing Article 40 of Regulation No. 3 and Article 68 of Regulation No. 4 (family allowances for workers sent to work in other countries) ⁽²⁾.

Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

35. At the invitation of the Italian Government, this Committee held its 42nd session in Palermo on 20, 21 and 22 March 1963.

The Committee finalized and approved its third annual report.

It then examined reports from the Audit Committee dealing, inter alia, with the simplification of procedures for the granting of sick benefit outside the country in which the insured person is affiliated. It adopted the proposals made and instructed the Audit Committee to submit amended texts of the present regulations.

The Administrative Committee also examined a report from a Working Party instructed to make proposals for co-ordinating miners' social security systems in the six countries in order to afford better protection. On the basis of the report, the Committee proposed that certain special bilateral provisions applicable to miners in Annex D of Regulation No. 3 and Annex 6 of Regulation No. 4 should be rescinded, as they were either less favourable than, or overlapped with, certain clauses in the body of the Regulations.

The Administrative Committee decided that the general bilateral provisions contained in these Annexes should be studied with a view to simplification.

Frontier workers

36. At its session of 1 and 2 April the Council adopted the regulation on social security arrangements for frontier workers ⁽²⁾.

Seasonal workers

37. Consulted by the Council, the European Parliament gave an opinion at its March session on the Commission's intention to amend the form of its proposal on social security arrangements for seasonal workers — on which the

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 63, 20 April 1963.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 62, 20 April 1963.

Parliament had rendered an opinion on 27 March 1962 — making, not a separate regulation from Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, but amendments and additions to these Regulations so as to extend all social security benefits to seasonal workers.

The Parliament approved the new arrangement provided that it involved only formal or technical changes in the original draft regulation.

Free movement of workers

The European Parliament's opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation

38. Consulted by the Council, the European Parliament approved on 28 March the proposal for a Council regulation on the free movement of workers within the Community, subject to certain technical amendments or improvements. This is the second regulation in this field. The resolution, of which extracts are given in an annex, gives the Parliament's formal opinion and adds some general comments.

Meeting of the technical committee

39. The technical committee set up under Regulation No. 15 (first measures for the establishment of the free movement of workers within the Community) met on 25 March 1963 in Brussels. It rendered an opinion on the administrative situation of workers in paid employment accompanying a supplier of services or themselves performing the service on his behalf in a Community country other than his own: the Committee considered that, subject to special clauses, the administrative situation of these workers should be settled under the provisions laid down for the free movement of workers.

The Committee then dealt with arrangements for one-day meetings at which officials of the six administrations will exchange information and experience on the balancing of applications for and offers of employment and on the employment situation.

Lastly it appointed the members of the Working Party which will study the harmonization of the criteria by which the Member States assess the situation on their labour markets.

European Social Fund

40. The Committee of the Fund held a meeting in Brussels on 19 March.

The main item on the agenda was the rendering of an opinion on the concept of underemployment, of which the Commission needed a definition for the purposes of Regulation No. 9 on the European Social Fund. The Committee considered that the concept of underemployment should embrace self-employed as well as paid workers.

Social services

41. The first steps taken in the six countries on the Commission's recommendation of 1 August 1962 dealing with social services for migrant workers in the Community ⁽¹⁾ were discussed at a meeting arranged in Brussels on 12 and 13 March by the Commission.

Attended by Government representatives and by representatives of both sides of industry, of the national social service committees and of the International Union of Family Organizations, this meeting provided information on the progress made and on future plans.

Housing

42. Government experts and representatives of both sides of industry and of the International Union of Family Organizations attended meetings, on 28 and 29 March respectively, with experts from the Commission to discuss the latter's proposals for the organization of a symposium on housing policy, which is planned for December 1963. The choice of topics met with general approval.

AGRICULTURE

Common agricultural policy

43. Agriculture was very much to the fore in the Community's various institutions during March: the Commission submitted to the Council a number of important proposals bearing on the future development of the common agricultural policy, the Council devoted the whole of its 20-21 March session to agriculture and continued this work at its hundredth session on 1 and 2 April, while the European Parliament held two agricultural debates during its session of 25 to 28 March.

Common policy on prices

44. As promised in its Action Programme, the Commission submitted to the Council, on 8 March 1963, a proposal for a regulation on price measures to be applied to cereals from the 1963-1964 marketing season onwards ⁽²⁾. With this proposal goes a draft resolution on measures in connection with the approximation of cereal prices. The aim of this resolution is to enable the Council to agree general policy lines in this field.

The Commission's proposal, which is based on Article 6(3) of Regulation No. 19, advocates three groups of measures:

i) Application, as soon as possible, of a quality standard valid in all Member States;

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 75, 16 August 1962.

⁽²⁾ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 4-63.

- ii) Lowering of the upper limits and raising of the lower limits of target prices in the Community;
- iii) Derogatory measures for Italy and Luxembourg in respect of the target price for barley.

The Commission proposes that the member countries establish the same ratios between cereal prices, and that these ratios be based on the price of barley.

Although consultation on this proposal is optional, the Council submitted it on 22 March to the Parliament for an opinion, and it was debated on 28 March. Members expressed their regret that a prior regulation had not been adopted establishing criteria for fixing target prices, but acknowledged the need for immediate implementation of a policy to align cereal target prices in the transition period. In the resolution voted at the end of the debate, the House declared that if the future price level reduced the incomes of certain farmers, a fair return would have to be secured for them through the general provisions of the common agricultural policy and in particular through regional Community subsidies. It invited the Commission to make proposals along these lines on the basis of the Financial Regulation (No. 25). It also recalled that the close link between feed-grain prices and those of conversion products meant that, if feed-grain prices changed, the levies applied to conversion products would have to be revised as well.

As prices were progressively aligned in the various Member States, the inevitable fluctuations in the prices of farm produce would not only be of great economic importance, but, because of their effects on consumers and producers, would also have considerable political and social repercussions ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission has built its proposal around the price of barley, which is regarded as the corner stone of the cereal price policy. The proposal is that the price of barley shall be fixed from the 1963/64 season onwards in a relationship with the prices of the other cereals (wheat, rye and maize) which will be practically identical throughout all the Member States. This will gear output to demand, in accordance with the objectives of the common agricultural policy. One consequence will be to give economic encouragement to the growing of coarse grains as against wheat, since the Community is already tending to grow too much of the latter. Certain exceptions will be proposed for Italy and Luxembourg, two countries in which the gap between wheat and barley prices is extremely wide.

In Regulation No. 61, dated 25 June 1962, the Commission adopted quality standards for the various cereals, to serve as a basis in fixing threshold prices. Three Member States apply these European quality standards to home-grown cereals as well, while the others are still using national standards, and have consequently been obliged to introduce correcting factors to adjust the threshold prices. The Commission therefore proposes that they, too, should apply the European quality standards to home production so that Community threshold prices can be fixed for a uniform quality of cereals.

(1) Extracts from the resolution are given in an annex.

For France, the country whose prices are lowest, the establishment of a specific ratio between wheat and barley prices has meant a rise in the lower limit of the price of barley. The consequence has been that the lower limit of the Community target price has risen. This is why the Commission proposes that the ceiling on the target price also be lowered, so as to obtain an immediate alignment of prices.

Community financing

45. With a view to the effective implementation of Council Regulation No. 25 (Community financing), the Commission has submitted three proposals for regulations ⁽¹⁾ to the Council. The first deals with the granting of aid by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (FEOGA); the second, the establishment of a European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture (FEASA) and the third is the financing regulation for these two Funds. Although consultation on the third proposal was optional, the Council agreed at its session of 21 March, to submit all three to the European Parliament for an opinion.

The proposal for a regulation on the granting of aid by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund includes a series of agricultural, technical and administrative clauses enabling the Fund, set up by Regulation No. 25, to begin its work. The first part empowers the Fund gradually to assume responsibility for refunds on exports to non-member countries and contains provisions on intervention in the internal market. The second part deals with the improvement of agricultural market structures. Here, provision is made for common measures in respect of which non-repayable subsidies are to be granted. The third part makes provision for the establishment of a Committee to advise on all important questions of concern to the Fund.

The proposal for a regulation on the European Fund for Structural Improvements in Agriculture includes the establishment of a second agricultural Fund. The object is to enable the Community to help finance improvements to agricultural structures, particularly at points where farming is lagging behind so much, socially and economically, that there is a threat to the proper development of the common agricultural policy. The Fund will help by granting favourable interest rates or extending the period of loans.

Lastly, the proposal, based on Article 209 of the Treaty, for a financial regulation for the two Funds establishes all the financial and budgetary provisions to ensure their satisfactory operation. In particular, it lays down how the second Fund is to be financed.

Agricultural structure policy

46. The Commission convened the representatives of the Member States to the first meeting of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures, on 5 and 6 March 1963. This Committee was set up within the Commission by a Council decision of 4 December 1962 on the co-ordination of agricultural structure policies; the decision provides that each Member State shall send two officials to work on the Committee.

(1) See Supplement to Bulletin No. 4-63.

M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission and President of its Agricultural Group, made an introductory statement on the co-ordination of Member States' agricultural structure policies and the Committee's future work. He made special reference to the links between agricultural structure policy, regional economic policy and policy on agricultural markets.

The Committee adopted its standing orders and went on to discuss the outline of a report on agricultural structure policy. It decided to set up two working parties, one to examine the commonest concepts in the field of agricultural structure and the other to deal with the financing of measures to improve agricultural structure. The Committee will meet again at the end of May.

Common policy for the markets

New common market organizations

47. In March the Council, its working parties and the Special Committee for Agriculture continued their examination of the Commission's proposals for the institution of common organizations covering the rice, beef and veal, and dairy produce markets.

Beef and veal : agreement was reached on the upper and lower limits of the veal prices "bracket".

Rice : the Commission's staff submitted new supplementary proposals for bringing the market organization planned closer into line with the common organization of the cereals markets. The Special Committee decided to instruct the working party on rice to examine the Commission's new proposals.

Dairy produce : starting from the results of discussions in the group of experts and in the Council and using model calculations, the Commission's staff have prepared new plans for the common organization of the dairy produce markets and have submitted them to the Council's working parties.

Working of the common organizations

Cereals market

48. The large number of products based on cereals covered by Regulation No. 19, plus the rules and regulations — which are not all the same — governing them necessitate a permanent organization and constant adaptation to market conditions. Council and Commission regulations and decisions sometimes fix time-limits, and this means either publishing further regulations to extend these or establishing new regulations.

For example, at its session of 20 and 21 March, the Council adopted two regulations proposed by the Commission ⁽¹⁾, the first laying down measures of derogation from Council Regulation No. 55 in respect of the levy on certain kinds of animal-feed (containing molasses or powdered milk) and the second amending Regulation No. 55 in respect of the maximum refund to producers of wheat starch.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 49, 27 March 1963.

On 1 and 2 April 1963 the Council adopted the regulation allowing a second derogation from Article 17 of Council Regulation No. 19 concerning the prior fixing of the levy on certain products.

The Cereals Management Committee has given favourable opinions on the following draft regulations and decisions :

- i) Commission Regulation on the ash content of brans ⁽¹⁾;
- ii) Commission Regulation amending Commission Regulations Nos. 92 and 97 on the incidence of the grant of refunds on exports (to Member States and to non-member countries);
- iii) Commission Regulation extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 131 (temporary restriction of the maximum refund payable on exports to the Member States on certain cereal conversion products);
- iv) Commission decision fixing a ceiling for the sum additional to the refund on exports of wheat other than durum, supplemented by a decision fixing the period of validity of this decision at 30 June 1963;
- v) Commission decision fixing a sum to be added to the refund payable on exports of wheaten flour to non-member countries.

Pigmeat and egg and poultry markets

49. On a proposal from the Commission the Council at its session of 20 and 21 March adopted a regulation, applicable from 1 April to 30 June 1963, fixing levies on imports from non-member countries of live and slaughtered pigs ⁽²⁾.

After favourable opinions from the relevant Management Committees, the Commission issued the following regulations ⁽³⁾ :

- i) Regulation amending Commission Regulation No. 162 on the adaptation and fixing of sluice-gate prices for live pigs and pig carcasses (valid from 1 April to 30 June 1963) ⁽³⁾;
- ii) Regulation extending Commission Regulation No. 73 and fixing sluice-gate prices for shelled eggs and egg yolks of farmyard poultry, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not, for human consumption (valid from 1 April to 30 June 1963);
- iii) Regulation adapting and fixing sluice-gate prices for eggs of poultry, in shell, and for live and slaughtered poultry and fixing the levies on trade with non-member countries for eggs of poultry, in shell, for live poultry weighing not more than 185 grammes and slaughtered poultry (for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1963).

This means that the levy system, including the sluice-gate prices, can now remain in force for the above products after 1 April 1963.

The Commission also adopted, after consulting the Management Committees, a regulation ⁽³⁾ extending until 1 May 1963 the refunds on the products on

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 37, 18 March 1963.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 49, 27 March 1963.

(3) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 51, 30 March 1963.

which levies are payable under Regulation No. 20 (pigmeat), No. 21 (eggs) and No. 22 (poultry).

In the pigmeat sector, the Commission has submitted to the Council the proposals needed for the adoption of a levy system for sausages and preserved pigmeat products. It has completed the proposals by a draft fixing the sluice-gate prices for these products but recommending that such prices be fixed only for certain important products and a specific ratio established between them and the prices of other products. The aim is to reduce the number of sluice-gate prices, and the recommendation involves a derogation from Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation No. 20.

At its session on 1 and 2 April, the Council postponed until 1 July 1963 the effective date of the levy system for certain pigmeat products (cuts, preparations and preserves of meat).

On 13 March 1963 the Commission extended until 30 April 1963 the validity of its decision of 13 February 1963 on eggs and poultry authorizing the Italian Republic to cut its levies on eggs imported in shell and on egg products because of the high prices still prevailing in Italy ⁽¹⁾.

Following the Commission's decision of 13 March ⁽²⁾ the additional levies fixed by the Commission since 7 November 1962 for imports of hens and chickens from non-member countries apply to imports from Denmark. An exception was made until that date because Denmark undertook not to authorize any export of poultry at prices below the EEC threshold price. The Danish Government had advised the Commission that it could not continue this guarantee.

Wine market

50. The Commission has tabled in the Council a proposal for a Council decision to the effect that France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany should themselves fix new wine import quotas. By decision of 4 April 1962, the Council had fixed quotas for wine from the Member States in 1962 as follows :

Federal Republic of Germany : 1 200 000 hl. (800 000 table wine and 400 000 wine for making champagne) and 150 000 hl. each for France and Italy. The Commission is now proposing that the Council raise these quotas to 1 380 000 hl. for the Federal Republic of Germany and 300 000 hl., each for France and Italy. However, this proposal was not considered by the Council at its session of 20 and 21 March.

Advisory Committees

51. The Cereals Committee held its third meeting on 18 March. It discussed a request from the Commission for an opinion on problems of the transition from the cereals marketing year 1962/63 to the next year and appropriate action to deal with them.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 44, 20 March 1963.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 41, 15 March 1963.

Approximation of laws

52. At its session of 1 and 2 April 1963 the Council decided to consult the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee about the draft Council directive on the approximation of Member States' laws on preservatives permitted in food for human consumption.

Problems of health protection in intra-Community livestock trade

53. On 26 March the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving with a few amendments the Commission's proposal for a directive on certain problems of health protection in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs. The Parliament also hoped that like provisions would be adopted forthwith for trade with countries outside the Community and for other livestock.

Agricultural statistics

54. On 18 and 19 March the Agricultural Statistics Committee of the Statistical Office of the European Communities reviewed the main problems involved in harmonizing agricultural statistics in the Community. It also dealt with the effects on agricultural statistics of the implementation and further development of the common agricultural policy. In many sectors it was found that greater efforts to improve national statistics were needed if comparability at Community level was to be improved.

The shortage of personnel and facilities in more than one Member State as well as in the Statistical Office itself has meant that the work schedule for 1963 has had to be reshaped and less important items dropped. Statistics on agricultural structure have, however, been given high priority. Member countries have been asked to say whether they consider a 1965 census of agricultural structure feasible. Given the scale of such a survey and the many difficulties, it was generally agreed that no time should be lost in tackling preliminary technical work. The Committee heard a report on the past year from its seven working parties and considered their future activities in general terms.

TRANSPORT

The Council

55. On 8 March 1963 the Council held its 98th session. It completed its general discussion of the Programme of Action on the common transport policy, which was submitted by the Commission in May 1962.

After the various delegations had stated their views and the Commission had informed the Council that it would submit proposals by the end of May, M. Schaus, a Member of the Commission and President of the Transport Group, gave some advance information on these.

The Council accordingly agreed to meet on 14 June for an initial general discussion of the Commission's proposals, it being understood that this should not lead to any delay in consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The Council then heard a communication from the Commission on the applicability of Regulation No 11 to Rhine transport and on the interpretation of Article 234 of the Treaty.

The European Parliament

Transport of mineral oil by pipeline

56. At its sitting of 28 March the European Parliament examined a report from M. Rademacher (Germany, Liberal) on the transport of mineral oil by pipeline and on problems of competition with conventional methods of transport. After a lively debate a resolution was adopted calling for regulation of the building of pipelines in view of their important economic effects, notably on the fuel economy and on the EEC's regional structure. The Parliament hopes that the relevant regulations will be made part of the general transport policy.

The Commission was invited to submit as early as possible a draft regulation based on this resolution, and the Parliament called on the Council to take a decision at the earliest possible date on the Executive's proposal to bring pipelines under the compulsory prior consultation procedure already in force for conventional transport.

The resolution is given in an annex.

Weights and dimensions of road vehicles

57. On 13 and 14 March the working party of Government experts on this subject again met in Brussels to continue its study of certain additional specifications for commercial road vehicles. Discussion clarified the views of the Member States on the following technical points : outside projection radius, overhang and clearance (wheel-jump), ratio between weights of towing vehicle and trailer, and engine horse-power. The Commission will use the information obtained to prepare proposals for the Council.

Road frontier crossing

58. The Franco-Belgian working party of the Committee for the improvement of road frontier crossing conditions met on 22 March at the frontier post of Quiévrain/Quiévrechain to study how practical control operations and certain administrative formalities could be speeded up. It also considered what should be done to expedite infra-structure projects to facilitate crossing of this frontier.

Water frontier crossing

59. The Committee for the improvement of crossing conditions at water frontiers, which was set up by the Commission, met in Brussels on 18 March 1963.

The Committee stressed the usefulness of the measures taken by the Belgian and French authorities: customs offices now observe the same hours and the green flag system has been introduced for vessels which have opted for customs clearance in an internal port.

The Committee has also prepared a summary of general customs problems necessitating amendment of the laws or regulations in force. It has asked for this summary to be referred to the Commission's Customs Legislation Committee, which would consider possible solutions.

Rail frontier crossing

60. The French Government has replied to a note from the Commission concerning the customs station of Paris - La Chapelle. It will be recalled that in this note the Commission referred to the difficulties and delays in customs and administrative formalities at this station, and proposed certain extensions and improvements.

The French Government lists a series of measures, responding to the Commission's proposals, which will be taken to remedy the situation, and adds that the SNCF has adopted interim measures pending the completion of the work.

Rationalization of harbour operations

61. On 26 and 27 March the Sub-Committee on the rationalization of trans-shipment operations held its first meeting. The Committee is endeavouring to find ways and means of removing the obstacles to greater productivity in water transport. It will be particularly watchful that the measures on standard European vessels do not conflict with trans-shipment arrangements in harbours, and that they dovetail with other port improvement measures.

Implementation of Article 79 (elimination of discrimination) and Article 80 (support)

62. The Luxembourg Government has submitted to the Commission the draft of a Grand-ducal Regulation pursuant to Article 5 of the draft law on road transport. The Commission has advised the Luxembourg Government that this draft is broadly compatible with the aim of Regulation No. 11 (abolition of discrimination in transport rates and conditions).

At a meeting on 14 and 15 March Commission experts and experts from the Federal Republic of Germany examined a new series of special domestic road and rail tariffs in Germany and a number of tariffs applying to transport from or to seaports.

Costs

63. The Committee of Government experts which is helping the Commission to study transport costs held its fourth meeting in Brussels from 26 to 28 February 1963.

The Committee first considered a proposal from the French delegation for a new approach to the study of infrastructure costs which would bring out the essential elements for the definition of a tariff policy in relation with infrastructure.

Examination of the problems raised by the French proposal will require fresh instructions from the Council. Meanwhile, the Committee has decided to continue its work on the lines hitherto followed.

The Committee also hammered out a common attitude for the Governments and the Commission to a démarche by the railway administrations of the Six concerning the general approach to infrastructure costs studies and how they should be organized. The Commission has informed the Governments of the Committee's proposals on this subject.

Lastly, the Committee examined how studies on competition between resident and non-resident carriers in domestic road freight traffic, and on international river and canal traffic should be organized.

The delegations reserved their final positions on these questions, which will be taken up again at a later meeting.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

The Community's relations with the associated African States and Madagascar

The European Parliament

64. On 28 March the European Parliament adopted a resolution on present problems of the association, particularly after the postponement of the new Convention.

The Parliament deplored the delay in signing the Convention, and called on the Council to forward the text as soon as the date for signing is fixed, without waiting for the actual signature, so as to help speed up the entry into force of the Convention and facilitate ratification procedures. The Parliament also urged the Council to adopt the necessary tide-over measures, in agreement with the Governments of the associated States, so that the continuity of the Association can be ensured until the new Convention comes into force.

Extracts from the Resolution are given in an annex.

The Commission

65. On 12 March the Commission submitted to the Council a note containing concrete proposals for tide-over arrangements in relations with the associated States so that the old Convention can be linked up smoothly with the new one.

The Commission's note deals in particular with tariff arrangements aids to production and diversification, loans to stabilization funds, additional resources for the Development Fund and for technical co-operation for training cadres. The Commission has declared itself in favour of bringing forward the implementation of Article 2 (2) of the new Convention as regards tariffs (free access to the Member States for the tropical products mentioned, immediate introduction of the common external tariff for these products, and reduction of duties to the agreed level).

The Council

66. On 20 and 21 March, the Council following the decision taken at its previous session examined the problems involved in the association between the Community and the African States and Madagascar, on the basis of the work of the Committee of Permanent Representatives in this field.

It settled all outstanding internal problems, notably with regard to the agreements for the implementation of the association Convention, and it gave its formal approval to these agreements.

Thus, apart from constitutional difficulties in one Member State, there are now no further obstacles in the way of the signature of the Convention.

The Council next discussed the interim arrangements pending the entry into force of the Convention and adopted the following resolution :

"The Council, confirming its wish to supplement with interim measures valid until 31 December 1963 the transitional arrangements adopted by joint agreement on 19 December 1962 by the representatives of the Member States and of the associated States, has at the present session discussed the proposals on this subject laid before it and reached general agreement on appropriate measures.

"For the present, subject to the agreement of the associated States, the Council has invited the Commission to ask the latter to continue submitting their programmes and investment projects to it and to take all appropriate measures for carrying out the studies preparatory to these programmes and projects.

"It has also authorized the Commission to use the European Development Fund's balance and reserves to finance the investment projects submitted or to be submitted by the associated States, to grant 200 additional scholarships and to double the number of training periods originally agreed.

"Lastly, the Council has declared itself ready to consider with the associated States any other interim measures which might prove necessary, both in the field of trade and in that of finance. "

The Council has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to work out the detailed implementation of this decision.

Scholarships, training periods and seminars for nationals of the overseas States

67. Three short training sessions were arranged in March :

a) In Luxembourg from 13 to 15 March for a group of thirty-three students from the "Institut des hautes études d'outre-mer" in Paris;

- b) In Brussels from 18 to 20 March in collaboration with the Joint Information Service, for a group of English-speaking students from the Carnegie Foundation;
- c) In Brussels from 25 to 27 March for a group of students from the University of Bordeaux.

European Development Fund

SOCIAL PROJECTS

68. In March 1963, the Commission approved proposals to finance the following social projects :

In the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)

Preliminary topographical survey to establish specifications for tenders for the reconstruction of the road from Boma to Tshela. This survey will cost about 65 000 units of account.

The road crosses the fertile Nayumbe area, which produces palm oil, palm kernels, timber, bananas and rubber. The road and railway, which run roughly parallel, together carry some 200 000 tons of produce and merchandise to and from the port of Boma.

In the Republic of Upper Volta

The building and equipping of a National College of Administration and Multi-copying Centre at Ouagadougou.

The estimated cost is 1 155 000 u.a.

The College, which has been working in temporary premises for three years, is a centre for the recruitment, training, further training and specialization of civil servants.

In the Republic of Ivory Coast

A project for work necessary for the establishment of the 1964-70 general economic and social development plan.

The expected cost is about 97 000 u.a.

In the Federal Republic of Cameroon

Hydrogeological surveys and geophysical prospecting in part of North Cameroon. Similar surveys of the other northern regions will be financed at the same time by the French Aid and Co-operation Fund.

The part of the costs met by the European Development Fund amounts to about 920 000 u.a.

These surveys are imperative in order to remedy the acute water shortage in this part of Cameroon.

In the Republic of Chad

Part rebuilding, extension and fitting out of Fort-Archambault hospital. The number of beds will be increased from 290 to 419.

The cost is estimated at about 1 458 000 u.a.

Fort-Archambault is the main town of the Moyen-Chari Prefecture and its hospital serves 400 000 people.

In the Central African Republic

Construction and equipment of a school of stockbreeding at Bouar, for the training of veterinary nurses, veterinary assistants and stockbreeding assistants for the national Stockbreeding Service. A minimum of 35 veterinary nurses are needed at once.

The project is expected to cost about 300 000 u.a.

In the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)

Surveys for building a road between Mossendjo and Nyanga which will later join the Dolisie-Gabon road.

The surveys are expected to cost about 182 000 u.a.

The Nyanga-Mossendjo road, which will later join the Dolisie-Gabon road, will remedy the isolation of the people living between the two towns and make it possible to exploit the forest through which it runs, since the railways can then be used to carry timber from this area to the somewhat distant port of Pointe-Noire.

In the Malagasy Republic

The first stage of a general drainage system for waste water in the town of Tananarive. The cost of the work is estimated at 527 000 u.a.

At present Tananarive's drainage system consists solely of rainwater channels which take the effluent of septic tanks. There are few of these latter for the town's 25 000 dwellings and buildings, most of which have only undrained cesspools. The situation is particularly bad in the low-lying areas into which flows the sewage from the upper part of the town.

In the French Republic for the departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe

Hydrological, agronomic, pedological, topographical, civil engineering and socio-economic surveys for the reclaiming of about 8 000 hectares of swamp.

The surveys are expected to cost about 243 300 u.a.

In the West Indies the extreme shortage of arable land, which is becoming ever more acute because of population pressure, makes it imperative to develop all uncultivated or under-cultivated holdings.

OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Financing approved at 31 March 1963

(in thousand units of account)

| Country or territory | Number of projects | Amount |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Congo (Leopoldville) | 12 | 11 676 |
| Rwanda | 10 | 4 844 |
| Burundi | 9 | 2 593 |
| Total | 31 | 19 113 |
| Algeria (incl. Sahara) | 9 | 20 427 |
| Cameroon | 24 | 43 535 |
| Central African Republic | 19 | 12 417 |
| Comoro Islands | 6 | 2 636 |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | 14 | 14 819 |
| Ivory Coast | 18 | 33 043 |
| French Somaliland | 2 | 1 255 |
| Dahomey | 17 | 15 944 |
| Gabon | 13 | 12 866 |
| Guadeloupe | 4 | 4 399 |
| French Guiana | 1 | 2 005 |
| Upper Volta | 11 | 25 948 |
| Madagascar | 38 | 50 651 |
| Mali | 22 | 30 242 |
| Martinique | 3 | 4 622 |
| Mauritania | 9 | 12 336 |
| Niger | 5 | 24 630 |
| New Caledonia | 5 | 1 560 |
| Polynesia | 1 | 2 474 |
| Réunion | 4 | 5 328 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 1 | 3 545 |
| Senegal | 19 | 34 606 |
| Chad | 17 | 24 956 |
| Togo | 17 | 13 408 |
| Group of States | 2 | 5 132 |
| Total | 281 | 402 784 |
| Somalia | 4 | 4 760 |
| New Guinea | 4 | 7 458 |
| Surinam | 2 | 2 125 |
| | 6 | 9 583 |
| Grand total | 322 | 436 240 |

ECONOMIC PROJECTS

69. In the same month the Commission noted the decision of the Government of Congo (Leopoldville) to cut the economic project for agricultural improvement in Leopoldville province (R. CB/08/59). Only the prospecting of the western areas will now be carried out. The original cost of the project has therefore been reduced from roughly 1 340 000 u.a. to about 500 000 u.a.

This modification is linked with the approval by the Council of a new and bigger scheme (R. C/101/63) better adapted to present conditions in these areas.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EXECUTION OF PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE FUND

70. Acting on what it has learnt from discussions in 1962 within the Community and in various international organizations on the question of "tied" aid, the Commission has decided that for 1963 it may allow nationals of non-member countries to participate in certain projects financed by the European Development Fund.

Hitherto, invitations to tender for labour or supply contracts have been open to individuals or firms having the nationality of an EEC member or associated country. The Commission's decision considerably widens the field.

On the principle that experimenting in this field must be gradual, the Commission proposes to limit its decision in the first stage to countries co-operating with it on a permanent basis in development aid either under special agreements or in joint bodies. Before a call for tender is issued, the Commission, after consulting the associated State concerned, will consider the possibility of awarding EDF contracts to nationals of non-member countries.

DEVELOPMENT AID

The Development Aid Committee's annual review of the EEC's financial co-operation activities

71. The EEC Commission has submitted to the OECD's Development Aid Committee (DAC), of which it is a full member, its annual report on financial co-operation with developing countries in 1962. The report deals mainly with the Community's development aid to the associated overseas countries and some special problems of the association with Greece.

The report shows that the Fund worked smoothly in 1962. Files for 108 investment and survey projects were established. Total of loan commitments were 178 960 000 u.a. compared with about 163 million u.a. in 1961. The volume of aid in 1962 thus increased appreciably.

The same trend is revealed by a comparison of actual expenditure in 1962 and 1961; about 53 million u.a. against 15.7 million u.a.

Commitments written directly into the Community's budget, to pay for seminars, training courses, and scholarships for African "cadres" (Chapter IX, Article 92), totalled 1 524 000 u.a., all of which was spent. In 1961, expenditure had been less : 792 400 u.a. in commitments and 810 731 u.a. in actual outlay. Under Articles 170 and 171 of Chapter XVII, which cover experts' fees, travelling expenses, etc., and other administrative costs connected with the European Development Fund, commitments totalled 542.000 u.a. (as against 144 450 in 1961), whereas real expenditure was 412 000 u.a. (as against 351 831 in 1961).

In addition to an account of aid schemes and policies in 1962, the report appraises the methods adopted to gauge the effectiveness of aid granted, and assesses procedures for supervising its proper use and the execution of the projects financed.

III. Institutions and organs

A. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in plenary session from 25 to 29 March 1963, M. Gaetano Martino presiding. By general assent the Parliament re-elected M. Gaetano Martino President and Madame Stobel, M. Blaisse, M. Duvieusart, M. Fohrmann, M. Furler, M. Rubinacci, M. Vanrullen and M. Vendroux vice-presidents. The members of the Committees and the rapporteurs for the Reports submitted by the Executives were also appointed.

The Parliament had debated the Community's negotiations with the United Kingdom at its last session and, with the Commission's report available, the House turned once more to this subject, which was also in many speakers' minds later when the EEC's external trade policy was debated following a report from the External Trade Committee of the Parliament. Another important debate, on a report from the Economic and Financial Committee, covered the internal economic situation of the Community and the outlook for 1963.

The three debates are summarized below and notes are then given, in chronological order, of the other items on the agenda. Where appropriate, reference is made to chapters in this Bulletin dealing with matters discussed by the Parliament at this session.

The political debate on the negotiations with the United Kingdom

M. Hallstein's presentation, on 27 March, of the Commission's report on the state of the negotiations with the United Kingdom at the time of their suspension on 29 January 1963 ⁽¹⁾ provided the occasion for a comprehensive political debate on the Community's internal situation and external relations and on the political *relance* of the building of Europe.

The interruption of the negotiations and problems of commercial policy

Generally speaking, the members welcomed the report submitted by the Commission. They reserved particular praise for the objectivity and prudence with which it had been prepared.

M. Metzger (Socialist, Germany) restated the objections of the Socialist group to the French attitude. It was wrong to imagine that there had been no hope of reaching agreement. The negotiations should be resumed and in any case contacts with Great Britain should be maintained.

M. Fayat, Belgian Deputy Foreign Minister, recalled that five member Governments and the Government of the United Kingdom had stated that they saw no reason for breaking off the talks on the accession of Great Britain. Nothing had

(1) See this Bulletin, Edit., page 5.

happened to invalidate this view but little would be achieved if the political will was lacking. M. Fayat, like other speakers, felt that there was no alternative to the accession of Great Britain. The Community's development must not slow down, for the existence of the Community was essential to Europe, of which it was the hard core toward which other countries could gravitate. M. Maurice Faure (Liberal, France) proposed that an arrangement similar to the current Association Agreement between the ECSC and the United Kingdom should be devised for the EEC's relations with the United Kingdom.

M. Furler (Christian Democrat, Germany), speaking on behalf of his group, stressed the need for Britain as a member of the Community. In the present situation of flux, practical down-to-earth solutions were needed. He hoped that the future would see fruitful negotiations on the expansion of the Community.

M. Vendroux (Independent, France) felt that the Commission's report seemed to acknowledge implicitly if not explicitly that in its broad outline the French attitude was well founded. In his view the report showed that it might have been seriously detrimental to the interests of the Community if, in carrying on the negotiations, the negotiators had abandoned the solutions proposed by the Six and not accepted by Great Britain.

M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) considered that the reason for the interruption of the negotiations was to be found mainly in the context of defence. Citing the Bad Godesberg declaration of heads of State or Government of 18 July 1961, he claimed that the Parliament was competent to discuss these problems, particularly in so far as they affected the Community's activities.

Other speakers, notably M. Fayat and M. Metzger, were concerned as to what action would be taken on the membership or association applications submitted by other European countries. They hoped that the negotiations with these countries would make good progress.

Certain members alluded to the coming negotiations under GATT. M. Furler felt that the Trade Expansion Act was the only proposal for the future likely to reduce the difference at present dividing the various States. Along with other speakers, he believed that on this terrain the Community must pursue an outward looking policy.

The continuation of Community action.

Various speakers — among them M. Fayat, M. Furler and M. Faure — felt that the interruption of the negotiations with Great Britain had engendered an atmosphere of crisis in the Community which was a threat to its development. They all emphasized that this crisis would have to be quickly resolved if the Community was to recover its old drive and dynamism.

Certain speakers said that in foreign policy the Community should continue to work towards the objectives fixed by the Treaty.

Others, including M. Furler and M. Metzger, stressed that the Convention with African States and Madagascar must not be jeopardized.

M. Boscary-Monsservin (Liberal, France), M. de Lipkowski (Independent, France), M. Faure and M. Rossi (Liberal, France) felt strongly that the internal develop-

ment of the Community should not be undermined. Although a larger Community seemed necessary, said M. de Lipkowski, it should not water down the Community spirit and hamper internal progress. He believed that the Community should not be enlarged until it was consolidated, and it was a moot point whether at the present stage the Community's achievements had in fact been sufficiently consolidated.

M. Boscary-Monsservin urged the need to go ahead with implementation of the common agricultural policy.

Political "relance".

Most speakers felt that the movement for the unification of Europe needed to be given fresh impetus.

M. Metzger, M. Van Dijk (Liberal, Netherlands), M. Battista (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Granzotto Basso (Socialist, Italy) and others emphasized the importance of strengthening the Community's internal structure. In this connection they recalled the need to set up a single executive with increased powers. A stronger Parliament elected by universal adult suffrage was vital. M. Rossi and M. Dehousse said that the political groups might, should it prove necessary, sponsor in their national Parliaments proposals for the direct election in their own countries of representatives to the Parliament. M. Dehousse observed that there was nothing in the Treaties to prevent any member country from deciding to elect its representatives by universal adult suffrage, even if the others did not follow suit. M. Terrenoire (Independent, France) declared, "*a priori* we are not afraid of our Parliament being elected by universal adult suffrage". He considered that this should not be a precondition for the resumption of political talks, but one of the organic factors in the political union which must be brought about. In particular he hoped to see a resumption of the political negotiations which had been interrupted since the Conference of heads of State or Government on 17 April 1962.

Referring to political developments in Europe, certain speakers mentioned the Franco-German treaty of 22 January. M. de Lipkowski held the view that this treaty was open to all the Member States and that it was in no way designed to enable the French and German Governments to force their opinions in Community affairs on the other members.

M. Furler said that the Franco-German agreement must not bar the road to the Community's future progress and he felt that they should wait to see how the agreement was implemented before passing judgment. M. Metzger, M. Van Dijk, M. Granzotto Basso and M. Dehousse, on the other hand, expressed dissatisfaction with the treaty: they felt, in particular, that it trespassed on fields for which the Community was competent.

Lastly, several speakers affirmed that political union in Europe should be realized through a supranational Community based on equality of rights among the Member States.

At the end of this debate (29 March 1963) the Parliament adopted unanimously a resolution moved by M. Illerhaus (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Birkelbach (Socialist, Germany) and M. Pleven (Liberal, France). The group of U.N.R.

members did not join the Liberals in tabling this resolution, in which the Parliament reaffirms its position on British membership of the Community and stresses the need to press forward the work of attaining the objectives of the Treaty. (The text is given in an annex.)

The debate on the common commercial policy

On 27 March 1963 the Parliament debated the Community's commercial policy towards non-member countries and on applications for membership or association. A report on this subject had been presented by M. Blaisse (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), who had also submitted to the House a supplement written since the interruption of the negotiations with Great Britain.

In presenting his report, M. Blaisse expressed the hope that the multilateral tariff negotiations would facilitate the Six's economic relations with the United Kingdom pending the latter's accession; he felt that the Community must settle the main lines of its commercial relations with non-member countries, and particularly with the United States. Although the American Government was planning the negotiations on the basis of the Trade Expansion Act, which showed a fairly liberal attitude towards trade, it must make certain concessions in the field of imports: here the system of "negative lists" must be abandoned. M. Blaisse thought that the volume of trade with State trading countries might well be stepped up and he asked M. Rey for further details of what the Commission thought could be done in this direction. He approved of the open nature of the Convention with the African States and Madagascar, but was concerned about the delays over its signature.

The debate covered three main questions: the accession or association of non-member countries, the "Kennedy round" and the renewal of the agreement with the Associated African States and Madagascar.

After expressing their disappointment over the failure of the Brussels negotiations, M. Weinkamm (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Kreyssig (Socialist, Germany) and M. Rey said that the Community must remain open to all those countries which could accept the Treaties. They hoped for rapid progress in the present conversations with Israel, Turkey, Austria, etc.

The forthcoming multilateral negotiations in connection with the Trade Expansion Act attracted the attention of several speakers. M. Kreyssig and M. Radoux (Socialist, Belgium) hoped that the powers of the Commission would be strengthened and that the Community would be able to present a strong and unified front in what was likely to be a fairly tough round of negotiations.

M. Radoux felt that the Trade Expansion Act could be considered as one of the fruits of the Community's success. American policy could not be considered as attempting to "torpedo" the Common Market: it had been supporting the unification and the strengthening of Europe for fifteen years.

M. Rey told the House that the Commission had studied carefully the various problems raised by the Trade Expansion Act and particularly the problem of including farm produce in the negotiations. The Member States had not yet

officially decided whether the Community would participate or not. A decision was expected at the Council's May session.

The Commission was making active preparation for the negotiations, which, he said, were no more hazardous for the Community than the Dillon round had been. If the common external tariff were lowered this would cost France and Italy, which have higher national tariffs, a greater effort than it would Germany and the Benelux countries. The latter would escape all or part of the burden they would otherwise have had to assume in adapting themselves to the common tariff.

On the question of policy towards the developing countries, M. Radoux raised the question of relations with the English-speaking countries of Africa: after the failure of the Brussels negotiations it would be more difficult for the Community to find a solution to the problems which might arise in connection with the African countries.

M. Pedini (Christian Democrat, Italy) discussed the need to strengthen the bonds uniting the Six before the Community embarked on difficult negotiations with the United States, and he underlined the importance of working out a common policy towards the developing countries.

M. Rey recalled the suggestions with regard to the developing countries which the Commission had made to the Council in its Action Programme, and also the plans for technical assistance to the countries of Latin America.

After explanations of vote by M. Weinkamm on behalf of the Christian Democrat group and by M. Kreyssig on behalf of the Socialist group, the Parliament adopted the resolution submitted by M. Blaise for the External Trade Committee. The text of this resolution is given in an annex.

The debate on the economic situation of the Community in 1962 and the outlook for 1963

At its session of 26 March, the Parliament discussed the economic situation in the Community and the outlook for 1963 following a report from M. Dichgans (Christian Democrat, Germany), itself based on the report M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission, had submitted to the House on 4 February ⁽¹⁾.

The debate centred on the upward price trend and the consequences of all kinds which the development of this trend might have for the Community countries.

The upward price trend. The rapporteur felt that a concerted price and wage policy must be followed to avoid a "creeping" devaluation of the currencies; he noted that so far no Government had responded to the Commission's recommendation that a start be made on preparing the institutional arrangements needed to cope with a recession. M. Marjolin, however, was able to give an assurance on this point: several Governments had in fact given a pledge that they would reply to the recommendation. M. Marjolin added that it was essential that the Governments intensify their efforts to stem the rising price trend: if these did not yield

(1) See Bulletin No. 3-63, Chap. II.

substantial results, the Governments of the Community would find themselves obliged to adopt restrictive measures of a general nature the effect of which would be to slow down economic expansion. On this point M. Marjolin agreed with M. Armengaud (Liberal, France) that continued expansion without inflation could not be achieved without co-ordinating the economic development of the member countries.

Other members raised certain problems connected with the upward price trend. M. Van Campen (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium) were concerned about the upward movement of the price-wage spiral and the inflationary tendencies which had led to social disturbances in certain countries. The stability of the international monetary order must be ensured. M. Van Campen called for the right measures to curb rising prices (for example, advance reduction of intra-Community customs tariffs, harmonization of tax legislation, etc.), for expansion of trade and for close co-operation between the Central Banks.

Mme. Elsner (Socialist, Germany) mentioned the need to study the effects of prices and wages on the economy as a whole and particularly on the purchasing power of workers. On this point M. Marjolin explained that it was not easy to say at present whether price increases were at the root of demands for higher wages or whether it was the other way round. However, certain price increases were certainly independent (particularly those for services and, in certain countries, food price increases) and they were leading in their turn to further wage increases. The Commission, said M. Marjolin, had put in hand a thorough study of the problem.

Other questions. A number of Members took the floor to express their agreement with M. Marjolin's report as a whole and with the comments submitted by M. Dichgans. At the same time they raised certain problems connected with the economic development of the Community.

Replying to questions raised, M. Marjolin said, in response to remarks made by Mme. Elsner, that the collapse of the negotiations between the EEC and the United Kingdom did not seem to have had unfavourable effects on business in the Community and that there was no reason for the Community to adopt a restrictive attitude in its commercial policy. M. Leemans and M. Armengaud having raised the problem of imports of American capital into Europe, M. Marjolin said that in principle there was no case for a general limitation on these imports although certain problems might arise in particular fields.

On the problem of international monetary order raised by M. Van Campen, M. Marjolin reminded the House that the Monetary Committee was busy studying the problem; he hoped that effective co-operation with the United States and the United Kingdom might be organized in this field. In this connection he drew the attention of Members to the EEC Commission's proposals — set out in its Action Programme — for strengthening monetary co-operation between the member countries.

Replying to M. Burgbacher (Christian Democrat, Germany), who had discussed the coming negotiations in connection with the Trade Expansion Act and emphasized the need to establish a common and objective definition of dumping before the Community went into the negotiations, M. Marjolin gave an assurance

that the Commission would attempt to define the concept and would do all in its power to make negotiations a success.

M. Van Campen on behalf of the Christian Democrat group and Mme. Elsner on behalf of the Socialist group having explained the voting of their respective groups, the Parliament then adopted unanimously the draft resolution proposed by its Economic and Financial Committee. (The text is given in an annex.)

Other items on the agenda

Sitting of 25 March. M. Fischbach presented a report on procedure for examining the General Reports from the European Communities.

The Parliament adopted a resolution establishing transitional procedure for its examination of the Eleventh General Report on the ECSC's activities and the Sixth General Reports from the EEC and the EAEC.

Sitting of 26 March. M. Graziosi presented a report on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a directive concerning certain problems of public health control in intra-Community trade in pigs and cattle.

A resolution was adopted on the subject (see Chap. II, sec. 53).

There was also a debate arising from M. Van Campen's report on the proposal which the Commission had submitted to the Council concerning a directive for the liberalization of transfers arising from invisible transactions not connected with the movement of goods, services, capital or persons.

The Parliament adopted a resolution approving the draft as it stood.

Sitting of 28 March. A debate was opened with a report from M. Thorn on the problems raised by the present situation in connection with the association of the African States and Madagascar and in particular by the postponement of the signing of the new Convention. A resolution was adopted (see Chap. I, sec. 64).

M. Briot opened a debate with a report on a regulation concerning certain price measures which must be applied for the cereal marketing season 1963/64 and for subsequent seasons. A resolution embodying the Parliament's opinion was adopted (see Chap. II, sec. 44).

A debate on the transportation of mineral oils by pipeline followed the presentation by M. Rademacher of a report on pipelines. The resolution attached to the report was adopted after amendments proposed by M. Toubeau and M. Faller had been accepted (see Chap. II, sec. 56).

M. Troclet moved a resolution on the social security of seasonal workers. The resolution was adopted (see Chap. II, sec. 37).

M. Pêtre's report on the Commission's account of the social situation in the Community in 1961 was debated, and here too a resolution was adopted (see extracts in annex).

A debate on the Commission's proposal to the Council for a regulation and a directive on the free movement of workers within the Community was opened

with a report from M. Rubinacci and closed with the adoption of a resolution (see Chap. II, see 38).

Sitting of 29 March. M. Vredeling presented a report on the re-organization of the sulphur industry in Sicily; after a debate, a resolution on the subject was adopted (see Chap. II, sec. 16).

A report, arising out of a fact-finding mission to Southern Italy, in the course of which several Members visited Sardinia, was presented by M. Charpentier. The report, which had been jointly prepared by M. Legendre, M. Richards and M. Kriedemann, led to a debate in the Parliament.

The Parliament also discussed M. Van Dijk's report on the Community's draft supplementary estimates for the financial year 1963, on which the Council, in accordance with Article 203 of the Treaty, had asked for an opinion. After expressing its appreciation of the spirit of mutual support in the Community manifest in the draft, the Parliament gave its approval without amendment.

Finally, the Parliament approved the EEC's contribution of one and a half million dollars for the campaign against the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease in the Middle East.

The session of the European Parliament was then adjourned until 13 May 1963.

B. THE COUNCIL

98th session (8 March 1963) — Transport

The 98th session of the Council, on transport matters, was held on 8 March 1963 with M. Pierre Grégoire, Luxembourg Minister of Transport, in the chair.

The Council concluded its general exchange of views on the action programme for the common transport policy submitted to it by the Commission in May 1962 (see Chapter II, sec. 55).

99th session (20 and 21 March 1963) — Agriculture

The 99th session, on agricultural matters, was held on 20 and 21 March 1963 with M. Emile Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

The decisions taken at this meeting are reported in Chapter II, sec. 43-52.

100th session (1 and 2 April 1963)

The 100th session was held on 1 and 2 April 1963. M. Eugene Schaus, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided.

The session was attended by both Foreign Ministers and Ministers of Agriculture. By far the most important sitting took place on Tuesday 2 April, when nineteen Ministers, four State Secretaries and all the members of the Commission were present.

The Council began by celebrating its 100th session.

The President, M. Eugene Schaus, recalled the efforts made and the difficulties overcome in the course of these hundred meetings and emphasized that the Council's achievements, some of which were very important, had only been possible thanks to the perseverance, goodwill and constructive and positive attitude of all concerned.

He paid tribute to the Commission for the enormous amount of work it had accomplished in all fields during the past five years, work which had facilitated the Council's decisions and made possible the Community's progress since 1958. He was gratified by the close and fruitful co-operation which had existed between the two institutions since their inception and expressed his confidence that the objectives in the Treaty of Rome would be fully attained.

Speaking for himself and for the Commission, President Hallstein said that for the Community to reach its present position barely five years from its inception these hundred Council sessions had meant a great deal of hard work and unfailing devotion on the part of all concerned.

He too found great pleasure in the cordial and constructive relations between the Council and the Commission and was sure, now the economic integration of Europe was far advanced, that the future could be viewed with confidence.

Political debate

One of the highlights of the session was a speech by M. Schroeder ⁽¹⁾, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Federal Republic of Germany, who had himself requested that the agenda include a political debate on the Community.

The background to the debate was provided by the *relance* which the European Parliament had set in motion at its last two meetings, and by the views expressed by M. Hallstein on behalf of the Commission when presenting to the Parliament the report on the negotiations with Great Britain ⁽²⁾.

M. Schroeder made a searching examination of the Community's present situation followed by an urgent appeal for further economic integration among the Six and for the maintenance of outward-looking relations with non-member countries. After the difficulties resulting from the suspension of the talks on British accession, the Community had to take a new grip on itself and establish a balance between its internal consolidation and the development of its external relations. Under the first heading, it must in particular finalize its common agricultural policy; under the second, the negotiations on the application of the Trade Expansion Act were of cardinal importance. M. Schroeder also suggested that the idea of prior conditions should give way to synchronized implementation of Community policy. Here he stressed the need to balance the advantages and drawbacks of Community decisions fairly and to develop the integration process harmoniously by advancing on parallel lines in the various fields of common policy — commercial, fiscal,

(1) Published in full in the "Bulletin des Presse- und Informationsamtes der Bundesregierung", No. 62, 4 April 1963.

(2) Extracts from M. Hallstein's speech are given at the beginning of this Bulletin.

agricultural or other. Turning to the questions to be settled in 1963, the German Minister asked the delegations to agree on a programme of work for the coming six months. With Great Britain he recommended not bilateral talks, but multi-lateral contacts either between the Six and the British or in an ad hoc Committee of WEU. He also advocated early signature of the Association Convention with the African States and Madagascar, with provisional arrangements meanwhile. On Community institutions M. Schroeder argued in favour of merging the three Executives and conferring wider powers upon the European Parliament, which he hoped would later be elected by universal suffrage.

The other delegations then expressed their views. Apart from a few slight divergences, reactions were on the whole very favourable. M. Colombo (Italy), M. Spaak (Belgium) and M. Luns (Netherlands) unhesitatingly expressed agreement in principle. M. Couve de Murville (France) also stated that M. Schroeder's proposals were interesting but stressed the need to finalize the agricultural policy before opening the Kennedy negotiations.

The Council agreed to instruct the Committee of Permanent Representatives to draft, in conjunction with the Commission, a working programme for the current year.

Texts approved

The Council formally approved the following texts in the Community languages :

- i) Regulation on the social security of frontier workers ⁽¹⁾;
- ii) Regulation supplementing Article 40 of Regulation No. 3 and Article 68 of Regulation No. 4 (allowances in respect of families of workers sent abroad by their employers) ⁽¹⁾;
- iii) Decision on the general principles of a vocational training policy ⁽²⁾;
- iv) Directive on freedom of establishment on farms that have been derelict or uncultivated for more than two years ⁽¹⁾;
- v) Directive on freedom of establishment in agriculture for nationals of a Member State who have been in regular employment as paid agricultural workers in another Member State for two years ⁽¹⁾.

Study of outstanding agricultural questions

The exchange of views on the general political situation, in which the Ministers of Agriculture took part, proved helpful in the study of the agricultural questions on the agenda. The discussions are reported here above.

The Council did not reach any important decision of substance but drew up a detailed programme of work for the next two months. The next sessions on agriculture will take place on 20, 21 and, if necessary, 22 May and on 18, 19 and 20 June. The subjects discussed will include the approximation of cereal prices and the fixing of target prices for the next marketing season. Between the sessions the Special Committee will hold three important meetings.

(1) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 62, 20 April 1963.

(2) See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 63, 20 April 1963.

Other Council business

The Council reviewed all the problems arising in connection with the Association between the Community and the 18 African States and Madagascar and settled those pending on the internal plane (see Chap. II, sec. 66).

In the field of external relations the Council continued the study of matters relating to the negotiations with Turkey (see Chap. II, sec. 2) and empowered the Commission to continue trade talks with Israel and Iran. It also considered the case of Austria, whose Government has expressed its desire to negotiate with EEC notwithstanding the interruption of the negotiations with Great Britain.

Acting under Article 25 (1) of the Treaty, the Council granted tariff quotas for 1963 to several Member States (see Chap. II, sec. 19).

The Council completed the tariff negotiations which had remained in abeyance after the conclusion of the general protocol of the 1960/61 GATT Tariff Conference (see Chap. II, sec. 5).

At this session the representatives of the member Governments decided to renew, on a temporary basis, and up to the closing date of 31 December 1965, the previous offer of a 20 % across-the-board reduction in the duties under the common external tariff (see Chap. II, sec. 3).

C. THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Judgement in consolidated cases 28, 29 and 30/62 (Netherlands firms v. the Netherlands Revenue Department)

On 27 March 1963 the Court of Justice gave judgement in consolidated cases 28, 29 and 30/62, in which the Tariefcommissie, the Netherlands Supreme Administrative Tribunal, had applied to the Court for interlocutory rulings in its dispute with certain Netherlands firms ⁽¹⁾.

The applicants had asked the Court whether Article 12 of the Treaty, introducing a customs standstill between the Member States, was directly effective in member countries and, if so, whether the Netherlands Revenue Department had not unlawfully increased the import duties on products purchased by the applicants. On 5 February last the Court had ruled on identical questions raised in a similar case (Case 26/62) ⁽²⁾.

The Commission contended that by virtue of the judgement cited the applications in these three cases had become nugatory. This argument was not entirely accepted. The Court agreed that, although national courts from whose decisions no appeal lay in domestic law — and therefore the Tariefcommissie — were obliged by the second paragraph of Article 177 to refer to it any question of interpretation raised before them, the authority of a previous interpretation by

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 63, 20 April 1963.

⁽²⁾ See Bulletin No. 4-62, Chap. IV and official gazette of 4 March 1963.

the Court could remove the ground for such obligation. This was true, in particular, when the question raised was substantially identical with one on which an interlocutory ruling had already been given in an analogous case. But it was equally true that by the second paragraph of Article 177 national courts could always refer points of interpretation to the Court at their discretion. The Court was therefore obliged to give a ruling on the present applications.

On the substance the Court found that the questions of interpretation arising in these cases were identical to those already settled by judgement 26/62 and that no new factor had emerged. As was to be expected, the Court simply referred the Tariefcommissie to the judgement cited, stating that there were no grounds for any new interpretation of Article 12.

D. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 27th meeting of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 27 and 28 March 1963, under the chairmanship of M. Emile Roche.

The Committee rendered opinions on three subjects :

1. *Opinion on draft of first directive concerning cinematography* ⁽¹⁾.

This opinion, requested by the Council on 24 July 1962, was adopted by the Committee unanimously.

2. *Opinion on draft directive detailing transitional measures relating to self-employment in wholesale trade and in occupations serving trade and industry (intermediaries) (Articles 54 and 63)* ⁽¹⁾.

This opinion, requested by the Council on 27 February 1963, was adopted by the Committee *nem. con.* with two abstentions.

3. *Opinion on draft directive for the liberalization of transfers relating to invisible transactions not connected with the movement of goods, services, capital or persons.*

This opinion, which had been requested by the Council on 21 December 1962, was adopted by the Committee unanimously. In it the Committee recommends that for the kind of transfer dealt with in the directive, the Governments should use the method of general licences in preference to individual licences and that they should avoid unnecessary checks, at the same time cutting down compulsory notification, even where this is purely for statistical purposes.

4. *Opinion on the common commercial policy.*

The Commission had consulted the Committee on 28 November 1962 on the points dealt with in the "Action Programme on the common commercial policy" (adopted by the Council on 25 September 1962) ⁽²⁾, and in the Chapter on

⁽¹⁾ See Chap. II, sec. 25.

⁽²⁾ See official gazette of the European Communities, No. 90, 5 October 1962.

transport in the Commission's Memorandum on the Community's Action Programme for the second stage.

In its opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee stresses the need to embark without further delay on the common commercial policy, and even to carry it through at a faster tempo than customs disarmament.

After examining the various aspects of the common commercial policy and making a number of comments and suggestions, the Committee proposes that in view of the complexity of the work an ad hoc committee should be set up to decide on the measures needed to implement the Commission's directives, certain points being referred, however, to the Commission or the Council. The Committee also requests that because of the highly technical nature of the matters involved, arrangements should be made for obtaining the views of industry and commerce and of interested sections of the public. This might be done through the Economic and Social Committee and through trade associations active at Community level.

The Committee decided to hold its next meeting on 24 and 25 April 1963.

E. THE MONETARY COMMITTEE

The Monetary Committee held its 48th meeting on 19 and 20 March under the chairmanship of M. E. van Lennep.

Continuing its periodic survey of the member countries' financial and monetary situations, it considered the situation in France.

On the basis of a draft prepared by the deputies, the Committee also discussed in detail its fifth annual report.

ANNEXES

Resolution on the proposals concerning the free movement of workers within the Community

The European Parliament,

[...]

Stresses the need to foster the free movement of frontier and seasonal workers;

Considers, with a view to social progress and to the rationalization of the Community's Regulations and Directives, that the Commission and the Council of Ministers should endeavour to incorporate in the General Regulation and the Directive under preparation the provisions of the forthcoming Regulations and Directives concerning the free movement of frontier and seasonal workers;

Calls the attention of the Community authorities to the need to make free movement one of the bases of a rational and co-ordinated development policy and lays particular stress on measures to be taken with regard to housing, vocational training and the standardization of qualifications and in the vital social services sector;

Considers that the revival of the less developed Community areas will provide a lasting solution to the serious social problems which now cause the migration of labour and hopes that workers will in moving have real freedom of choice;

[...]

Resolution on the proposal for a regulation concerning cereal prices applicable from the 1963/64 marketing season onwards

The European Parliament,

[...]

I

Recalls that it has on several occasions stressed the need to achieve the aims set out in the Treaty concerning the improvement of living standards, particularly for the farming population, whose income compares unfavourably with that of workers in other sectors;

Voices the concern of the farming community at the proposals of the EEC Commission, which may in the short term lead to changes in the formation of farm incomes and in the longer term to changes in farm structures themselves;

II

Recognizes the need to begin without delay the process of gradually aligning the target prices for cereals during the transition period;

[...]

Considers that if the future price level adversely affects the income of certain farmers, the latter should be assured of a fair income by the operation of the com-

mon agricultural policy as a whole and in particular by the granting of Community subsidies on a regional basis;

Invites the EEC Commission to make proposals to this effect on the basis of Financial Regulation No. 25;

Recalls that the close links between the price of feed grains and the price of conversion products means that if the price of feed grains is changed the amount of the levies on conversion products must be revised correspondingly;

III

Appreciates that it is difficult for the Community authorities to devise immediately the practical measures to be taken in the coming years in order to arrive at a Community price for the various cereals;

Considers that the Community authorities will need to decide, in a second phase beginning 1 September 1963, as to the succeeding stages in an approximation of prices, which will depend both on the economic trend and on the outcome of the first implementing measures, the Parliament being in any event consulted.

Resolution on the current problems of association and in particular on the postponement of the signature of the new Convention

The European Parliament,

[...]

Urges the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community

i) to fix at its next session a final date for the signature of the new Association Convention;

ii) to submit the text of the new Convention to the Parliament as soon as the date is fixed, and in advance of signature, so as to hasten the entry into force of the Convention and to facilitate ratification procedure;

iii) to adopt at the same session the necessary transitional measures by agreement with the Governments of the associated States so as to ensure continuity of the Association until the entry into force of the new Convention;

Considers that, as recommended in the

report of its appropriate Committee, these measures should consist of

[...]

ii) the provision of additional funds for the EEC Commission so that technical assistance can be continued after 1 July 1963;

iii) the free entry into the Community of certain tropical products originating in the associated States, the application of the reduced common external tariff to these products and measures to assist the marketing of other agricultural products from the associated States as from 1963;

Requests its Bureau to organize, by agreement with the Committee on Co-operation with the Developing Countries, a meeting with delegates of the Parliaments of the associated States before the June 1963 session of the European Parliament so as to avoid any break in parliamentary co-operation.

Resolution on the state of the negotiations with the United Kingdom

The European Parliament,

Seized of the EEC Commission's report on the state of the negotiations with the United Kingdom, and having heard its President's statement;

Confirms its desire to see Great Britain and other countries join the European Communities, provided that their accession does not prejudice the integration process nor undermine the substantive rules or institutional structures of the Treaties of Rome and of Paris;

Considers that notwithstanding the serious difficulties arising from the interruption of the negotiations the Community must fulfil all the obligations laid upon it by the Treaty, both as regards action in the economic and social spheres and as regards relations with non-member countries;

Considers accordingly that :

i) The establishment of a customs union and an economic union must be pursued along the lines laid down in the EEC Commission Memorandum on the Action Programme for the Second Stage — an essential instrument for a European order;

ii) A contribution must at the same time be made to the harmonious development of world trade and the attainment of the other objectives set forth in Article 110 of the EEC Treaty, in particular by opening tariff and trade negotiations on the basis of the United States proposals in order to promote an Atlantic partnership on equal terms; and adequate powers must be conferred upon the EEC Commission to conduct these negotiations effectively;

Reaffirms its conviction that this programme can only be carried out by the creation of a United States of Europe, a supranational and democratic community based on the equality of Member States' rights with its own institutions independent of the governments;

Instructs its competent Committee to pursue their examination of the constructive elements in the report on the state of the negotiations with the United Kingdom and to consider any other concrete proposals made in the light of this Resolution;

Urges the Executives of the Communities to leave nothing undone to ensure the attainment of the objectives contained in this Resolution.

Resolution on the EEC's common commercial policy towards non-member countries and on applications for membership or association submitted by European countries

The European Parliament,
[...]

I

In regard to procedure

1. *Regrets* that the Council of Ministers did not await the European Parliament's opinion before taking its decision on the basis of the EEC Commission's Second Memorandum, and hopes that in future the European Parliament will be consulted in good time on all measures of commercial policy the EEC Commission and the Council propose to take;

2. *Considers* that the working out of a common commercial policy cannot be held over until the end of the transition period, since the functioning of the Community as an economic union may be impaired if the framing of internal policy is not accompanied by a common attitude of the EEC countries in regard to non-member countries;

In regard to the objectives of the common commercial policy

3. *Approves* the objectives of commercial policy proposed by the EEC Commission in its Second Memorandum and in its Action Programme, it being understood that the common commercial policy must be a liberal policy aimed not only at the removal of existing obstacles but also at the expansion of trade between the Community and the outside world; wherein the object must be to strike a balance between the Community's interest and any conflicting interests of non-member countries;

In regard to relations between the Community and the United States of America

4. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the United States of America aimed at a substantial linear reduction — thanks to the Trade Expansion Act — in the customs tariffs of the United States and of the EEC;

5. *Stresses* that this substantial tariff reduction and the elimination of other obstacles to trade between the United States and the EEC will afford a firm foundation on which to build an Atlantic partnership;

6. *Considers* that to function smoothly a partnership so broadly based and so im-

portant for the free world needs not only the reduction or even complete elimination of tariffs but also the introduction of a number of common rules so as to remedy or prevent distortions of competition and consequent disturbances of the market;

7. *Recalls* its resolution of 26 June 1962 (official gazette, 25 July 1962) on the need to strengthen the EEC Commission's negotiating powers so that it may negotiate on equal terms with the American delegation;

In regard to relations between the Community and state-trading countries

8. *Stresses* the complex and, from the political angle, extremely delicate nature of relations between the EEC and the state-trading countries, in particular the countries of the East European bloc;

9. *Approves* the European Commission's intention to further the harmonious expansion of trade with these countries, for which purpose the Community must, however, possess the necessary means of countering any attempts at dumping by these countries or other measures disturbing the market;

In regard to relations between the Community and the developing countries

10. *Recalls and confirms* its decisions urging the Member States to fix, by agreement with the Associated States and without further delay or fresh conditions, the date and place for the signing of the new Association Convention;

11. *Considers* that the EEC would be failing in its purpose if its commercial policy were not at the same time designed to promote the economic advancement of the underdeveloped countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America;

12. *Hopes* that the EEC Commission and Council will bear in mind the suggestions made in the report, namely:

- i) The stabilization of commodity prices;
- ii) Reduction of duties on tropical products such as coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco and sugar without increase in consumer taxes;
- iii) The widening of quotas for goods from the developing countries;

iv) The broadening of export credit insurance and of aid for the financing of imports necessary to these countries;

v) Community participation in and financial aid for the "Alliance for Progress" in order to speed up the economic development of the Latin-American Continent;

13. *Urges* the EEC Commission and the Council to work out without delay a true development policy not limited to the States associated with the Community but applying also to the unassociated developing countries whether in Africa, Asia or Latin America :

Considers that a Community development policy should, in addition to financial aid, include concrete measures in the context of the common commercial policy to assist the developing countries; it would be illogical to help these countries to increase and diversify their production and at the same time hinder the entry of their products into the Common Market;

In regard to the Community's relations with low-cost countries

14. *Calls for* the early preparation of a joint list of sensitive products and the adoption of common rules with a view to the application in certain circumstances of

a Community safeguard clause. These two measures should replace the safeguard practices followed so far by the Member States separately, and steps should be taken to see that the new measures, when applied, are a help and not a hindrance to international trade.

In regard to application for association or membership

15. *Urges* that negotiations with the United Kingdom and with Denmark, Ireland and Norway with a view to their joining the European Communities should be resumed as soon as possible.

16. *Hopes* that rapid progress will be made in negotiations with countries applying for association or the conclusion of a special agreement, in particular Austria, Turkey and Israel, which have long since submitted applications.

17. *Hopes* that in the course of these negotiations the neutral countries will acquire a sufficient understanding of integration problems to realize that very grave difficulties are attached to the creation of a simple free trade area and that even a customs union, unless backed by common policies in certain sectors — particularly commercial policy, is also unrealistic.

Resolution concerning the EEC Commission's statement on the economic situation in the EEC in 1962 and on the outlook for 1963

The European Parliament,

Having taken note of the EEC Commission's survey of the economic situation in the EEC in 1962 and the outlook for 1963, and having adopted the report of its Economic and Financial Committee;

Stresses the importance of these reports from the Executives and the need for their regular submission each year;

Notes with satisfaction that the EEC Commission's forecasts on the economic trend in the Community in 1962 proved substantially correct;

Shares the cautious optimism of the forecasts for 1963, although the expected growth rate of the gross domestic product is less than that indicated in the Commission's long-term forecasts;

Reminds the EEC Commission on this point that the Parliament had already called on it last year to state, after consulting the Member States, what would be the consequences for the EEC's economic policy of the economic expansion envisaged by the OECD;

Notes with satisfaction that the upward price trend in the Community has weakened, drawing attention however to certain contrary developments due to the severe winter;

Again urges the EEC Commission to study the specific causes of prices increases and to report;

Emphasizes that measures to be taken in the light of these studies are of the highest importance for the maintenance of the EEC's competitive position;

Supports the EEC Commission in its efforts to induce the Member States without delay to provide the Community with effective weapons to ward off recession;

Calls attention to the present lack of machinery for conducting a Community anti-

cyclical policy and to the consequent need to stimulate co-ordination inside the Community in this field;

Stresses the importance of a geographical expansion of the Common Market to ensure for Europe optimum economic growth.

Resolution on social development in the Community in 1961

The European Parliament,

[...]

Considers that the results obtained, being limited to the social security of migrant workers, to the European Social Fund, to the free movement of workers and to the resolution of 30 December 1961 adopted by the Conference of the Member States on equal pay for men and women, are still inadequate, and that the Community's record of achievement in the social field is not fully satisfactory;

[...]

Calls for an improvement in the functioning of the Social Fund and an extension of its scope and powers;

Urges that an employment policy and a retraining policy be pursued throughout the Community and that a study be made of the probable demand for manpower by numbers and category;

Recommends the early completion of the revision of Regulation No. 15 (free movement of workers) so as to bring about the free movement of workers within the Community as soon as possible;

Calls for more rapid implementation of measures for the progressive harmonization of social legislation and social benefits, and for application of the equal pay principle;

Solemnly reaffirms its determination to develop social policy *pari passu* with economic progress in the Community;

Urges the Executive to follow more closely the activity of both sides of industry in collective bargaining, with a view to planning solutions of a Community character at this stage, and

Hopes to see management and labour associated more fully in the realization of a European social policy.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

A. Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 15 March and 20 April 1963

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written questions and replies

- N° 157 de M. Kalbitzer à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Tarifs portuaires des chemins de fer (No. 157 by M. Kalbitzer to the EEC Commission. Subject: Harbour dues imposed by railways) No. 47 p. 957/63
- N° 158 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Les investissements du F.E.D. en Nouvelle-Guinée (No. 158 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject: EDF investment in New Guinea) No. 47 p. 958/63
- N° 160 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Traduction en langue anglaise de documents de la CEE relatifs aux pays en voie de développement (No. 160 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject: Translation into English of EEC documents concerning the developing countries) No. 47 p. 959/63
- N° 161 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Financement du F.E.D. en faveur de l'ancien Congo belge (No. 161 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject: EDF finance for the former Belgian Congo) No. 47 p. 959/63
- N° 162 de MM. Graziosi, Battistini, Braccesi, Carboni, Carcassonne, Ferrari, Carlato, M^{me} Gennai Tonietti, MM. Marenghi, Pedini et Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Organisation commune du marché du riz (No. 162 by M. Graziosi, M. Braccesi, M. Carboni, M. Carcassonne, M. Ferrari, M. Carlato, M^{me} Gennai Tonietti, M. Marenghi, M. Pedini and M. Sabatini to the EEC Commission. Subject: Common organization of the rice market) No. 47 p. 961/63
- N° 164 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Relations de la Commission de la CEE avec les organisations inter-africaines de co-opération économique et douanière (No. 164 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject: Relations between the EEC Commission and inter-African organizations for economic and customs co-operation) No. 47 p. 962/63
- N° 165 de M. De Block à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Importation de plomb et de zinc dans la Communauté (No. 165 by M. De Block to the EEC Commission. Subject: Importation of lead and zinc into the Community) No. 47 p. 963/63

N° 166 de M. Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Taxe à l'importation sur les réfrigérateurs italiens (No. 166 by M. Sabatini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Duties on imported Italian refrigerators)

No. 47 p. 964/63

N° 167 de M. Sabatini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Prix minima pour les importations de fruits (No. 167 by M. Sabatini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Minimum prices for imported fruit)

No. 47 p. 964/63

N° 168 de M. De Block à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Rapports entre la CEE et les pays de l'Amérique latine (No. 168 by M. De Block to the EEC Commission. Subject : The EEC and Latin America)

No. 47 p. 965/63

N° 171 de M. Pleven à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Investissements américains dans les six pays de la Communauté (No. 171 by M. Pleven to the EEC Commission. Subject : American investment in the six Community countries)

No. 48 p. 974/63

N° 173 de M. Müller-Hermann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Importation et réglementation du marché commun des agrumes, des fruits et des légumes (No. 173 by M. Müller-Hermann to the EEC Commission. Subject : Imports of citrus fruits, fruit and vegetables and regulation of markets)

No. 48 p. 980/63

N° 174 de M. Pedini à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Etude du prolongement de la ligne de chemin de fer du Dahomey vers le Niger (No. 174 by M. Pedini to the EEC Commission. Subject : Study concerning the extension of the Dahomey railway towards the Niger)

No. 48 p. 981/63

N° 176 de M. Müller-Hermann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Taxe compensatoire correspondant à la taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires perçue à l'importation de laines peignées dans la République fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 176 by M. Müller-Hermann to the EEC Commission. Subject : Countervailing charge corresponding to turnover tax on worsted yarn imported into the Federal Republic of Germany)

No. 58 p. 1213/63

N° 177 de M. Vredeling à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Projet de règlement concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs saisonniers (No. 177 by M. Vredeling to the EEC Commission. Subject : Draft regulation on the social security of seasonal workers)

No. 58 p. 1215/63

N° 178 de M. Müller-Hermann à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Suites à donner au rapport du Comité fiscal et financier de la Commission de la CEE (No. 178 by M. Müller-Hermann to the EEC Commission. Subject : Action stemming from the report of the EEC Commission's Fiscal and Financial Committee)

No. 58 p. 1216/63

N° 179 de M. De Block à la Commission de la CEE. Objet : Echange de jeunes travailleurs (No. 179 by M. De Block to the EEC Commission. Subject : Exchange of young workers)

No. 58 p. 1217/63

N° 163 de MM. Weinkamm, Schuijt, Dehousse, Dichgans, Fischbach, Kreyssig, Lücker, Margulies, Philipp, Starke, Storch et Vals au Conseil de la CEE, au Conseil de la CEEA et au Conseil spécial de ministres de la CECA. Objet: Election directe du Parlement européen (No. 163 by M. Weinkamm, M. Schuijt, M. Dehousse, M. Dichgans, M. Fischbach, M. Kreyssig, M. Lücker, M. Margulies, M. Philipp, M. Starke, M. Storch and M. Vals to the EEC Council, the EAEC Council and the ECSC Special Council of Ministers)

No. 63 p. 1333/63

N° 169 de M. Vals au Conseil de la CEE et au Conseil de la CEEA. Objet: Charges financières de la conférence intergouvernementale pour l'adhésion de la Grande-Bretagne (No. 169 by M. Vals to the EEC Council and the EAEC Council. Subject: Costs of the negotiations with the United Kingdom)

No. 63 p. 1334/63

N° 180 de M^{me} Strobel à la Commission de la CEE. Objet: Comparaison des dépenses consacrées à l'agriculture dans les différents pays (No. 180 by M^{me} Strobel to the EEC Commission. Subject: Comparison of expenditure on agriculture in the different countries)

No. 63 p. 1334/63

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Règlement n° 22/63 de la Commission du 13 mars 1963 modifiant, en ce qui concerne le régime spécial accordé au Danemark, le règlement n° 135 de la Commission relatif à la fixation d'un montant supplémentaire pour les importations de poules et de poulets abattus, en provenance de pays tiers (Commission Regulation No. 22/63 of 13 March 1963 amending Commission Regulation No. 135 on the fixing of a surcharge on imports of slaughtered hens and chickens from non-member countries with respect to the special arrangements made for Denmark)

No. 41 p. 690/63

Règlement n° 23/63 du Conseil, du 21 mars 1963, prévoyant en ce qui concerne le prélèvement applicable à certaines catégories d'aliments pour animaux des mesures dérogatoires au règlement n° 55 du Conseil (Council Regulation No. 23/63 of 21 March 1963 providing for measures derogating from Council Regulation No. 55 with respect to the levy applicable to certain kinds of animal-feed)

No. 49 p. 986/63

Règlement n° 24/63 du Conseil, du 21 mars 1963, modifiant le règlement n° 55 du Conseil en ce qui concerne le montant maximum de la restitution à la production pour les amidons de blé tendre (Council Regulation No. 24/63 of 21 March 1963 amending Council Regulation No. 55 with respect to the maximum refund to producers of wheat starch)

No. 49 p. 987/63

Règlement n° 25/63 du Conseil, du 21 mars 1963, relatif aux prélèvements applicables envers les pays tiers pour les importations de porc abattu et de porc vivant effectuées du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 1963 (Council Regulation No. 25/63 of 21 March 1963 concerning levies applicable vis-à-vis non-member countries on live pigs and pig carcasses imported between 1 April and 30 June 1963)

No. 49 p. 989/63

Règlement n° 26/63 de la Commission du 28 mars 1963 portant adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse applicables aux porcs vivants et abattus pour les importations effectuées entre le 1^{er} avril et le 30 juin 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 26/63 of 28 March 1963 adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices applicable to live pigs and pig carcasses imported between 1 April and 30 June 1963)

No. 51 p. 1057/63

Règlement n° 27/63 de la Commission du 25 mars 1963 prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement n° 111 de la Commission (Commission Regulation No. 27/63 of 25 March extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 111)

No. 51 p. 1059/63

Règlement n° 28/63 de la Commission du 27 mars 1963 portant prorogation de la durée de validité du règlement n° 73 de la Commission et fixation des prix d'écluse applicables aux œufs dépourvus de leurs coquilles et les jaunes d'œufs de volaille de basse-cour, propres à des usages alimentaires, frais, conservés, séchés ou sucrés, du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 28/63 of 27 March 1963 extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 73 and fixing the sluice-gate prices applicable from 1 April to 30 June 1963 to shelled eggs and yolks of farmyard poultry, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not, for human consumption)

No. 51 p. 1060/63

Règlement n° 29/63 de la Commission du 26 mars 1963 portant adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse pour les œufs de volaille en coquille et les volailles vivantes et abattues et fixation du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour les œufs de volaille en coquille, les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes et les volailles abattues, pour la période du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 1963 (Commission Regulation No. 29/63 of 26 March 1963 adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices of poultry eggs in shell and of live and slaughtered poultry and fixing the amount of levies on imports from non-member countries of poultry eggs in shells, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight and slaughtered poultry for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1963)

No. 51 p. 1061/63

Règlement n° 30/63 du Conseil du 2 avril 1963 reportant la date de la mise en application du régime des prélèvements pour certains produits du secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation No. 30/63 of 2 April 1963 postponing the effective date of the levy system for certain products in the pigmeat sector)

No. 57 p. 1209/63

Règlement n° 31/63 du Conseil, du 2 avril 1963, portant dérogation à l'article 17 du règlement n° 19 du Conseil en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour certains produits (Council Regulation No. 31/63 of 2 April 1963 derogating from Article 17 of Council Regulation No. 19 with respect to the advance fixing of the levy on certain products)

No. 59 p. 1225/63

Règlement n° 32/63 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1963, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement n° 131 de la Commission limitant provisoirement le montant maximum de la restitution applicable aux exportations vers les Etats membres de certains produits transformés à base de céréales (Commission Regulation No. 32/63 of 9 April 1963 extending the validity of Commission Regulation No. 131 provisionally limiting the maximum refund on exports to Member States of certain processed products derived from cereals)

No. 59 p. 1227/63

Règlement n° 33/63 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1963, portant modification du prélèvement spécial et du prix d'écluse spécial pour les échines et cous de volaille et unification des prix d'écluse pour les parties de toutes les espèces de volailles de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 33/63 of 10 April 1963 adjusting the special levy and sluice-gate price for poultry spines and necks and standardizing the sluice-gate price for parts of all species of farmyard poultry)

No. 60 p. 1229/63

Règlement n° 34/63 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1963, modifiant les règlements n° 92 et 97 de la Commission en ce qui concerne la restitution à l'exportation fixée à l'avance (Commission Regulation No. 34/63 of 10 April 1963 amending Commission Regulations Nos. 92 and 97 as regards the refund on exportation fixed in advance)

No. 60 p. 1231/63

Règlement n° 35/63 du Conseil, du 2 avril 1963, complétant l'article 40 du règlement n° 3 et l'article 68 du règlement n° 4 (allocations familiales pour les travailleurs détachés) [Council Regulation No. 35/63 of 2 April 1963 amplifying Article 40 of Regulation No. 3 and Article 68 of Regulation No. 4 (family allowances for workers sent to another country)]

No. 62 p. 1313/63

Règlement n° 36/63 du Conseil, du 2 avril 1963, concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs frontaliers (Council Regulation No. 36/63 of 2 April 1963 on the social security of frontier workers)

No. 62 p. 1314/63

COUNCIL

Information

Décision du Conseil du 26 février 1963 portant suspension des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits alimentaires (Council decision of 26 February 1963 to suspend the duties in the common external tariff for certain foodstuffs)

No. 46 p. 953/63

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| Décision du Conseil du 8 mars 1963 relative à une modification de la décision du Conseil du 26 février 1963 portant suspension temporaire des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits alimentaires (Council decision of 8 March 1963 to amend the Council decision of 26 February 1963 temporarily suspending the duties in the common external tariff for certain foodstuffs) | No. 46 p. 954/63 |
| Budget de la Communauté pour l'exercice 1963 (Community budget for the 1963 financial year) | No. 50 |
| Directive du Conseil, du 2 avril 1963, fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement dans l'agriculture sur le territoire d'un Etat membre des ressortissants des autres pays de la Communauté ayant travaillé en qualité de salariés agricoles dans cet Etat membre pendant deux années sans interruption (Council directive of 2 April 1963 on freedom of establishment in agriculture for nationals of a Member State who have worked as paid agricultural workers in another Member State for an unbroken period of two years) | No. 62 p. 1323/63 |
| Directive du Conseil, du 2 avril 1963, fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement sur les exploitations agricoles abandonnées ou incultes depuis plus de deux ans (Council directive of 2 April 1963 on freedom of establishment on farms that have been derelict or uncultivated for more than two years) | No. 62 p. 1326/63 |
| Amendement à l'annexe B du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendment to Schedule B of Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers) | No. 62 p. 1329/63 |
| Amendement à l'annexe C du règlement n° 3 concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (Amendment to Schedule C of Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers) | No. 62 p. 1329/63 |
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COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

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| Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à adopter une mesure de sauvegarde en application de l'article 226 du Traité, en faveur des feuilles et bandes minces en plomb, poudres et paillettes de plomb (Commission decision authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt a safeguard measure in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for lead foil powders and flakes) | No. 43 p. 709/63 |
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Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à adopter une mesure de sauvegarde en application de l'article 226 du Traité, en faveur des parties et pièces détachées d'accumulateurs électriques au plomb (Commission decision authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt a safeguard measure in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for lead spare parts and components of batteries)

No. 43 p. 710/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à adopter une mesure de sauvegarde en application de l'article 226 du Traité, en faveur des accumulateurs électriques au plomb (Commission decision authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt a safeguard measure in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for lead batteries)

No. 43 p. 711/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à adopter une mesure de sauvegarde en application de l'article 226 du Traité, en faveur des gazes à bluter de soie (Commission decision authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt a safeguard measure in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for silk bolting cloths)

No. 43 p. 712/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à adopter une mesure de sauvegarde en application de l'article 226 du Traité, en faveur des arsénates de plomb (Commission decision authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt a safeguard measure in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for lead arsenates)

No. 43 p. 713/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la République italienne à adopter une mesure de sauvegarde en application de l'article 226 du Traité, en faveur du chromate de plomb, du chromate de zinc et des pigments à base de chromate de plomb ou de zinc (Commission decision authorizing the Italian Republic to adopt a safeguard measure in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for lead chromate, zinc chromate and pigments with a lead chromate or zinc chromate base).

No. 43 p. 715/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les produits du secteur des œufs (Commission decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce the levies for products in the egg sector)

No. 44 p. 717/63

Décision de la Commission modifiant l'annexe de la décision de la Commission en date du 15 octobre 1962 autorisant la République française à fixer les points de passage en frontière ou en douane ouverts aux importations de fruits et légumes en provenance des autres Etats membres (Commission decision amending the schedule to the Commission decision of 15 October 1962 authorizing the French Republic to fix the frontier or customs posts open to imports of fruit and vegetables from other Member States).

No. 44 p. 719/63

Décision de la Commission portant prorogation partielle de la décision de la Commission du 12 février 1963 autorisant la République italienne à diminuer les prélèvements pour les œufs en coquille destinés à la consommation et pour les produits à base d'œufs (Commission decision extending part of the Commission decision of 12 February 1963 authorizing the Italian Republic to reduce the levies on shell eggs for direct consumption and on egg products)

No. 44 p. 720/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à différer le rapprochement des droits prévus dans son tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les pommes de terre, autres, non dénommées et les légumes à cosse secs (Commission decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to postpone the approximation of the duties in its customs tariff for potatoes, other, not specified, and dried leguminous vegetables, to those of the common customs tariff)

No. 46 p. 955/63

Décision de la Commission autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à adopter, en application de l'article 226 du Traité, des mesures de sauvegarde en faveur des mines de plomb et de zinc (Commission decision authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to adopt safeguard measures in accordance with Article 226 of the Treaty for lead and zinc mines)

No. 52 p. 1065/63

Décision de la Commission en date du 14 mars 1963 au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne portant octroi de contingents tarifaires pour certains produits agricoles (Commission decision of 14 March 1963 granting tariff quotas to the Federal Republic of Germany for certain agricultural produce)

No. 53 p. 1077/63

Décision de la Commission en date du 14 mars au bénéfice de la République italienne portant octroi de contingents tarifaires pour certains produits agricoles (Commission decision of 14 March 1963 granting tariff quotas to the Italian Republic for certain agricultural produce)

No. 53 p. 1079/63

Décision de la Commission en date du 14 mars 1963 au bénéfice du royaume de Belgique et du grand-duché de Luxembourg portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire pour le thé, autre que présenté en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net de 3 kg. ou moins (Commission decision of 14 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for tea other than tea in immediate packings of a net capacity of 3 kg. or less)

No. 53 p. 1082/63

Décision de la Commission en date du 14 mars 1963 au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire pour le thé, autre que présenté en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net de 3 kg. ou moins (Commission decision of 14 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for tea other than tea in immediate packings of a net capacity of 3 kg. or less)

No. 53 p. 1083/63

Décision de la Commission en date du 20 mars 1963 relative à l'autorisation accordée à la République italienne d'adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour certains produits du chapitre 50 du tarif douanier italien (soie et déchets de soie) (Commission decision of 20 March 1963 concerning the authorization granted to the Italian Republic to adopt safeguard measures for certain products in Chapter 50 in the Italian customs tariff — silk and silk waste)

No. 53 p. 1085/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant autorisation à la république fédérale d'Allemagne de suspendre la perception du droit sur les tomates (Commission decision of 22 March authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to suspend the duty on tomatoes)

No. 60 p. 1233/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour les oranges amères ou bigarades (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for bitter oranges)

No. 60 p. 1235/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les oranges amères ou bigarades (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for bitter oranges)

No. 60 p. 1237/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire pour les pamplemousses (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for grapefruit)

No. 60 p. 1238/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour certaines espèces de crabes et crevettes (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for certain species of crabs and shrimps)

No. 60 p. 1240/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour certains vins rouges naturels de raisins frais, destinés au coupage (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for certain natural red wines of fresh grapes for use in blending)

No. 60 p. 1241/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire à la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour le liège naturel brut et déchets de liège et le liège concassé, granulé ou pulvérisé (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Federal Republic of Germany for natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground, and waste cork)

No. 60 p. 1243/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume des Pays-Bas pour le liège naturel brut et déchets de liège et le liège concassé, granulé ou pulvérisé (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground, and waste cork)

No. 60 p. 1245/63

Décision de la Commission du 22 mars 1963 portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique et au grand-duché de Luxembourg pour le liège naturel brut et déchets de liège et le liège concassé, granulé et pulvérisé (Commission decision of 22 March 1963 granting a tariff quota to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground, and waste cork)

No. 60 p. 1246/63

Décision de la Commission du 28 mars 1963 relative à la mise à jour de la liste des organismes de droit public, prévue par l'article 18 du règlement n° 9 du Conseil concernant le Fonds social européen (Commission decision of 28 March 1963 bringing up to date the list of bodies under public law provided for in Article 18 of Council Regulation No. 9 concerning the European Social Fund)

No. 63 p. 1342/63

Delegations and missions accredited to the Community

Représentations d'Etats d'outre-mer associés (République du Dahomey, République du Rwanda) (Delegations of associated overseas States — Republic of Dahomey and Republic of Rwanda)

No. 53 p. 1087/63

Missions d'Etats tiers (Islande) (Missions of non-member countries — Iceland)

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European Development Fund

Signature de trois conventions de financement (entre la CEE et le territoire de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, entre la CEE et la République du Rwanda, entre la CEE et la République malgache) (Signature of three financing agreements : between the EEC and the Territory of St. Pierre and Miquelon, between the EEC and the Republic of Rwanda and between the EEC and the Malagasy Republic)

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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 278 lancé par la République togolaise (Notice of call for tender No. 278 issued by the Republic of Togo)

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Résultats des appels d'offres n° 126, 131, 132, 135, 136 lancés par la république du Dahomey, n° 149 lancé par la république du Mali, n° 190 lancé par la république du Tchad, n° 204 lancé par la république du Congo (Brazzaville), n° 209 lancé par la République malgache (Results of calls for tender Nos. 126, 131, 132, 135 and 136 issued by the Republic of Dahomey, No. 149 issued by the Republic of Mali, No. 190 issued by the Republic of Chad, No. 204 issued by the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and No. 209 issued by the Malagasy Republic)

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| Avis d'appel d'offres n° 282 lancé par le royaume du Burundi (Notice of call for tender No. 282 issued by the Kingdom of Burundi) | No. 49 p. 991/63 |
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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 284 lancé par la République malgache
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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 285 lancé par la République malgache
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Approbation d'investissements de caractère social dans les républiques du Congo (Léopoldville), de Haute-Volta, de Côte-d'Ivoire, du Cameroun, du Tchad, la République Centrafricaine, la république du Congo (Brazzaville), la République malgache, la République française pour les départements de la Guadeloupe et de la Martinique (Approval of social investments in the Republics of Congo (Leopoldville), Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), the Malagasy Republic and the French Republic for the Departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique)

No. 63 p. 1344/63

Additif à l'appel d'offres n° 279 lancé par la République somalienne (Addendum to call for tender No. 179 issued by the Somali Republic)

No. 63 p. 1345/63

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 283 lancé par la république du Tchad (Amendment to call for tender No. 283 issued by the Republic of Chad)

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EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Information

Avis de concours (Prix des Communautés européennes) [Notice of competitive examination (European Communities Prize)]

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COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Judgements

Arrêt de la Cour dans les affaires jointes 28 à 30-62 (Judgement of the Court in consolidated actions 28 to 30-62)

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Communications

Recours introduit le 20 mars 1963 par Mme Estelle Schmitz, épouse Wollast Roland, contre la Communauté économique européenne et éventuellement la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne (affaire 18-63) [Appeal by Mme Estelle Wollast, née Schmitz, against the European Economic Community and possibly the Commission of the European Economic Community, lodged on 20 March 1963 (case 18-63)]

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B. Issues of the agricultural supplement to the official gazette containing the tables appended to the Commission's decisions fixing cif prices, premiums added to levies, cif prices for forward purchases and free-at-frontier prices for cereals

Supplément n° 10 du 27 mars 1963 (Supplement No. 10 of 27 March 1963)

Supplément n° 11 du 3 avril 1963 (Supplement No. 11 of 3 April 1963)

Supplément n° 12 du 10 avril 1963 (Supplement No. 12 of 10 April 1963)

Supplément n° 13 du 17 avril 1963 (Supplement No. 13 of 17 April 1963)

C. Recent publications of the European Economic Community

Special publications

8051 The Instruments of Monetary Policy in the Countries of the European Economic Community.

1962, 268 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch, English).

Price: £1.9.0; \$4; Bfrs. 200.

Periodical publications

Bulletin des acquisitions. Bibliothèque de la Communauté Economique Européenne. (List of recent additions. Library of the European Economic Community). Monthly. Nos. 1 and 2/1963. Free distribution.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Recueil de la jurisprudence de la Cour; Volume VIII.

Prix d'abonnement: Ffrs. 34; Bfrs. 350 [Casebook of the Court, Volume VIII. Subscription: Ffrs. 34; Bfrs. 350].

Fascicule n° 4: Arrêts de la Cour et conclusions des avocats généraux dans: Affaire n° 33-59 (Compagnie des hauts fourneaux de Chasse contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.). Affaires jointes n° 46 et 47-59 (Merloni & Co, Milan, contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A. (Affaires jointes n° 2 et 3-62 (Commission de la C.E.E. contre Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et royaume de Belgique). Affaires jointes n° 5 à 11 et 13 à 15-62 (Società Industriale Acciaierie San Michele et 9 autres requérantes contre Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A.). Affaires jointes n° 16 et 17-62 (Confédération nationale des producteurs de fruits et légumes et 3 autres requérantes, soutenues par l'Assemblée permanente des présidents de chambres d'agriculture, contre Conseil de la C.E.E. Affaires jointes n° 19 à 22-62 (Fédération nationale de la boucherie en gros et du commerce en gros des viandes et 3 autres requérantes contre Conseil de la C.E.E.). Affaires jointes n° 31 et 33-62 (Milchwerke Heinz Wöhrmann & Sohn KG et Alfons Lütticke GmbH contre Commission de la C.E.E.)

[Section 4: Judgments of the Court and conclusions of the advocates-general in: case 35-59 (Compagnie des hauts fourneaux de Chasse v. the ECSC High Authority, consolidated actions 46 and 47-59 (Merloni & Co., Erba, and Merloni & Co., Milan, v. the ECSC High Authority); consolidated actions 2 and 3-62 (EEC Commission v. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Kingdom of Belgium); consolidated actions 5 to 11 and 13 to 15-62 (Società Industriale Acciaierie San Michele and 9 other plaintiffs v. the ECSC High Authority); consolidated actions 16 and 17-62 (National Confederation of producers of fruit and vegetables and three

other plaintiffs, supported by the Permanent Assembly of Presidents of Chambers of Agriculture, v. the EEC Council); consolidated actions 19 to 22-62 (National Federation of Wholesale Butchers and of Meat Wholesalers and three other plaintiffs v. the EEC Council; consolidated actions 31 and 33-62 (Milchwerke Heinz Wöhrmann & Sohn KG and Alfons Lütticke GmbH v. the EEC Commission)]

D. Publications by the joint services of the three Communities

Joint Information Service

Publications by offices in capital cities :

Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft, No. 6, April 1963;
The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap, No. 48, April 1963;
Paris : Communauté européenne, No. 4, April 1963;
Rome : Comunità Europea, No. 3, March 1963;
Londres : European Community, No. 4, April 1963;
Washington : European Community, No. 61, March 1963.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin. N° 4 - 1963.

Commerce extérieur : Statistique mensuelle (Foreign Trade : Monthly Statistics) No. 4 - 1963.

Commerce extérieur : Tableaux analytiques; exportations (Foreign Trade : Analytical Tables, Exports) Jan./March 1962.

Commerce extérieur : Commerce des associés d'outre-mer; exportations (Foreign Trade : Trade of the Overseas Associated Areas, Exports) Jan./March 1962.

Statistiques industrielles (Industrial statistics) No. 2 - 1963.

Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel) No. 1 - 1963.

